PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,661—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 9 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
9th Dec.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitt	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.

For passage and further particulars Apply to.
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Jan. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 595. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	16th Dec. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Jan. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Bazaar Road, No. 69.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	11 Dec.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	12 Dec.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	7 Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	7 Dec.	7 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd Jan. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 7th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
5th December, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† TRIESTE	B. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Solob	6,316	24th Jan. 1906.

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	30th Dec. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON

E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & Co., { ENGLISH TAILORS. } *Esplanade.*

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR XMAS SEASON.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE Ans. 4 per lb. and Rs. 2 per box of 10 lbs.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited,
CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.
FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.
BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

XMAS 1905.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of
CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

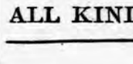
Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Telegraphic address "IMOGEN" Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

DEC. 1st.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,



From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool via Marseilles (overland.)	550	900	470	770	420	640
Karachi	300	1950	525	*820	460	*675
	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
A	Langton Hall	3580	*M'Kay	2nd Nov	14th Nov	2nd Dec.	9th Dec.
A	City of Karachi	4500	*Hood	17th ,,	23rd ,,	12th ,,	13th ,,
A	Trafford Hall	5500	Collin	21st ,,	2nd Dec	16th ,,	23rd ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 25 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.30, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nazir in Hyderabad Deccan.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR
ENGLAND AND CONTINENT.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The Latest Day for posting small parcels to England or the Continent will be FRIDAY, the 8th December. The Mail will leave Bombay on SATURDAY, the 9th and arrive in London on FRIDAY or SATURDAY, the 22nd or 23rd December.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

We will undertake to pack, pay Postage and Insure all articles purchased from us and intended as CHRISTMAS GIFTS and intended for despatch by that Mail.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Our JEWELLERY and SILVERWARE DEPARTMENTS are now full of up-to-date Novelties, Lightness in workmanship and perfect matching of Gems distinguish our entire stock.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

In our Stock of Jewel-Ideals every Design is the result of thoughtful study. Our Latest Productions in Fancy Stone-Set Jewellery, are the Latest Jewel-Ideals in all forms of Ornaments.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

In High-Class Silverware we are constantly introducing novelties. We have a delightful collection of small silver goods distinctly artistic, novel and chic, they would make exceedingly attractive CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

All those on the look out for artistic, novel or quaint goods for the CHRITMAS SEASON, could not do better than inspect the stock of

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY,
NO. 1 COGNAC.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America and Australia and has been recognised for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation id the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE "RENOWN" ORCHESTRA.

FAREWELL CONCERT

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY DEC. 8th at 9-15 P.M.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

By the kind permission of Commodore

The Honourable Hugh TYRWHITT R. N.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, No. D & E Berths.

The Company's Surveyor Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

REPRESENTATIVE

wanted for grand novelty.

Highest commission or

50sh. weekly salary.

Wilhelm Clemen, Homburg, I. Germany.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

DURING the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS (1905), First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the G. I. P. Railway, at the following concession Rates. These Tickets will be issued from 1st to 31st December, 1905, and will be available for completion of Return Journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1906.

First and Second Class Return Tickets between Bombay or Byculla and Agra Fort, Muttra Junction, Delhi Sadr and Delhi Junction at a Fare and third for the double journey.

First and Second Class Return Tickets between any other two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) at a Fare and half for the double journey.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st November, 1905.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL MILITARY Works Services is prepared to receive TENDERS for installing a system of ELECTRIC LIGHTING, Punkah Pulling and Fans in the Cantonments of Lucknow.

Copies of the Internal Wiring Plans of Buildings can be seen in the Office of the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Lucknow, any working day during office hours.

Copies of the Specifications and Drawings may be obtained on application to the Electrical Engineer, Eastern Command at H.E. the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Rawalpindi up to 14th December, 1905: after that date at Fort William, Calcutta, each application must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 75 which will be refunded on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

The system of Punkah Pulling will be the same as that at present installed in the upper floors of Dalhousie Barracks, Fort, William, Calcutta. Tenderers are advised to inspect this system which may be seen on application to the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Presidency Brigade, Fort William, Calcutta.

Tenders to be delivered in a sealed registered cover, superscribed "Electricity Contract No. 25", and addressed to the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Dilkusha, Lucknow, and are to be delivered not later than 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on 10th February, 1905.

The Director General Military Works Services does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for so doing.

H. G. Le MESURIER, Captain, R.E.,
For Chief Engineer Eastern Command,

Dated, Naini Tal, 2nd December, 1905.

NOTIFICATION.

RAWALPINDI MANŒUVRES.

THE following Notification is used as to the conditions under which POSTAL ARTICLES may be sent to and from the Field Post Offices OPENED to serve the Troops during the MANŒUVRES to be held in the Rawalpindi District in December, 1905.

ARTICLES FOR FIELD POST OFFICES

Mode of Addressing Postal Articles.

Articles postal for delivery field post offices should be addressed as follows :—

X, Y.

Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment, Brigade or Department,

A.
Force—
B.

RAWALPINDI MANŒUVRES.

No Post-town should on a label to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment, Brigade, or Department of the person addressed. Postal Articles, which cannot reach the Rawalpindi Base Office till the 16th December, 1905, should not be posted for delivery from Field Post Offices.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of Postal Articles (private and official) viz., letters Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, both Registered and Unregistered, may be posted for delivery from Field Post Offices.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory; but official articles can be sent from one FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER Free of all Postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

N. B.—Officers Commanding Corps, proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the Postage on all Articles.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through Regimental orderlies. Registered articles of the Letter Mail and all Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions, to the contrary from the Addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a Registered Article or Parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the Article or parcel.

N. B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

INSURANCE VALUE PAYABLE POST AND MONEY ORDERS.

Postal Articles cannot be Insured for Despatch to Field Post Offices nor can they be sent to them under the Value-payable system. Money orders will not be issued for payment by Field Post Offices.

ARTICLES FROM FIELD POST OFFICES; WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of Postal Articles (private and official) viz., letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels both Registered and Unregistered, may be posted at Field Post Offices.

In the case of all articles (other than official articles) which are for delivery from other Field Post Offices full prepayment of Postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER free of all Postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Articles cannot be posted under the Value-payable system at Field Offices, nor will any insurance work be done.

MONEY ORDERS AND SAVINGS BANK.

Money Orders will not be issued From Field Post Offices nor will Savings Bank business be transacted.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps (including post-cards and embossed envelopes other than one-anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

N. B. None of the above restrictions refer to the regular permanent post offices which exists on the field of operations. These offices will perform as usual all classes of postal work, and the troops may use them in connection with any kind of postal business which Field Post Offices are not authorized to perform.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1905.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST

Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for

SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
F. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY, 1906.

WILL the EUROPEAN inhabitants of Bombay who desire their Names and Addresses inserted in the next issue of the above publication, now being compiled, kindly send the same clearly written to

THE COMPILER,
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS,

ARRANGEMENTS.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY ONLY.

December 6th and 9th.

WEDNESDAY DEC. 6th at 4-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY DEC. 6th at 9-30 p.m.
SATURDAY DEC. 9th at 4-30 p.m.
SATURDAY DEC. 9th at 9-30 p.m.

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY ONLY.

DEC. 7 & 8. Commencing 9-30.

Prices as usual. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

LIDDIARD & MIDDLETON,
Proprietors.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
NO. 7, MABINE STREET.

SALE OF RICH MAJOLICA, PORCELAIN AND POTTERYWARE FROM ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidders without reserve in Apollo Street, Fort, above the Post Office, and next to Mr. James Pearse, Confectioner, a large and choice assortment of English Made majolicaware, such as decorated gilt flower pots, hand painted and gilt vases, flower pots on pedestals, rich porcelainware, consisting of wall plaques, figures, biscuit jars, trays, jugs, fruit comports, fancy clocks, bowls and other fancy decorative articles, good for presentation.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF 50 FULL-PRESSED BALES DELHI COTTON, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 7th instant at 4 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Varademan Jetsy, on account of the, Insurance Office concerned,

50 Full-pressed bales Delhi Cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON AUGGUR ROAD IN MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hoosein Jamal and Rajmabai widow of Jamal Fakir Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 21st day of December, 1901, and the 22nd day of December, 1902, the following property, viz :—

All that the part or piece of pension and tax land together with cocoanut plantation trees, water wells and the hut standing thereon know as the Wallawady Cart, situate and fronting on the west side of the public passage called Auggur Road, in Mahim, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by a measurement 7,219 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 214, New No. 316, Old Survey No 218, and New Survey No. 21508, and bounded on the east by the part of Makoond Gopal Agrees, on the west by the Mahim Auggur Road, on the south by the part of Navazhal, wife of Framji Edulnanjee Patel, and on the north by the said public passage called Auggur Road which said part and hut are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under Ward G, No. 4431 and Street No. 163 and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 10th day of December, 1905, at 4 p. m. on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shirinbai, wife of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Chandana, the mortgagor and the said Cursetji Jamsetjee Chandana, the Co-Debtor, in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage of the said property dated the 2nd day of July, 1903, and made between the Mortgagor of the first part the Co-Debtor of the 2nd part and the mortgagee of the 3rd part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly :—All that piece or parcel of land ground or cart formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but now of Freehold Tenure (all Pension and Tax cesses for the same having been redeemed from Government) with the message, tenement or bungalow, stable cookroom and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 838 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 392, New Survey No. 1336 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Crishn Baboo, on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the south partly by the property formerly of Govind Kofry, and now of the mortgagor hereinafter secondly described and partly by the passage leading from the premises hereby granted to the well on the South side which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No 4743 and Street No. 72 and G Ward No 4744 (1) and Street No 73 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the pension and tax tenure but now of freehold tenure (all Pension and tax cesses the same having been redeemed from the Government) with the messuage tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 460 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Collectors old No. 249 and New No. G/3926, old survey No. 2-113 and new survey No. 8-1536 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under G. Ward No. 4756 (3) and Street No. 8205 B, all which premises are situated on the East side of Mahim Bazar Road at Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Harivalabdass Bhugwandas and on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the north by the property of the mortgagor hereinafter firstly described, and on or towards the south by a passage which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs, Shamrao and Minochsher, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 21 Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Kharas Bungalow, opposite Post Office, Middle Colaba the very valuable dining-room drawing-room and bed-room furniture made to order by Davjee Canjee grand upright piano by Bluthner, rubber-tyred steel wheel landau grey waler horse and harness Da Dion 8 H. P motor to seat four in good order, valuable pictures, etc. the Property of H. W. Bernstein, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th December, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED a good CORRESPONDING CLERK well up in accounts and book-keeping. Salary Rs. 35 and 40. Apply Box. No 867D Advt Dept, The Bombay Gazette"

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SUB-EDITOR WANTED for a new Daily Newspaper, or rather, the conversion of a semi-weekly of seven years' standing into a daily, on 2nd January, 1906. Pay small with good prospects. Only a strictly temperate and absolutely steady man will be employed permanently. Apply to THE EDITOR, The "Times of Burma," Rangoon, giving references, and stating nature of previous experience in Newspaper Offices.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were nite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maesoyck, Belgium.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

---

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry. WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed, &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DHEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DHEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denomination supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1878.

FOR SALE,—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Reviews Dalcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE,—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 6th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Green, C laba behind the Grant Buildings in the Jaitha of Mr. Valad nnan Jethsey, on account of the Fire Insurance Office concerned.

35 Full pressed bales machine ginned Bengal cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

7 Full pressed bales Do do
20 Full pressed bales Do do
9 Full pressed bale Do do

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PYDHOWNIE ROAD,

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 599 of 1902.

Cassumally Jaffarbhoy .....Plaintiff.

V/s.

Kaisumbai widow and others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretable order of reference dated 2nd day of March, 1903, made in the above suit and at the instance of Mr. Framjeeboy Meherally Cainoy, the receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. put up for sale by Public auction on the premises the following properties.

Lot No I—Plot A

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate lying and being on the south side of the Paidhonie Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by a measurement 163 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of and Revenue under Collector's Old No 1301, New No 7000, Old Survey No 235 and New Survey No 2951, and standing in the name of Khoja Khakeebhai Pudumsey and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No 1040, and Street Nos 187-89, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the said Paidhonie Road, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that the property of Hirji Bai Allarakhia, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Khakeebhai Pudumsey being Lot I Plot B and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Ally Mahomed Abba and Mahomed Abba Jooma.

Lot I.—Plot B.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the south side of the Paidhonie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1934. Collector's New No. 7059. Old Survey No. 257, and New Survey No. 2960, and standing in the name of Khoja Khakeebhai Pudumsey and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1041, and Street Nos. 191-93, and bounded as follows :—That is to say: On or towards the north by the said Paidhonie Road, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage and beyond that, partly by the property of Hirjibhai Allarkhia, and partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Khoja Lalji Soomar, on or towards the east by the property of Khakeebhai Pudumsey (being Lot No. II), and on or towards the west by the property also belonging to Khoja Khakeebhai Pudumsey (being Lot No. 1, Plot A).

Lot II.

All that piece or Parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Paidhonie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1312, Collector's New No. 7071. Old Survey No. 238, and New Survey No. 2959, and standing in the name of Khakeebhai Pudumsey and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1042 and Street Nos. 195, 201, and bounded as follows :—That is to say: On or towards the north by the said Paidhoni Road, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Khoja Lalji Soomar and partly by the property of Pathan Abdulla Khan bin Abdul Rahiman, on or towards the east by the common sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Sulleman Domjee Pizarka, and on or towards the west by the property of Khoja Khakeebhai Pudumsey (being the Lot No. I Plot B).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. 15 Esplanade Road Bombay or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LARGE PLATFORM WITH DAIS erected on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Museum by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Crescent, opposite the Sailor's Home, Fort, on account of the concerned :—

A large wooden platform with dais etc., erected on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Museum by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY the 9th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of blackwood sideboard, revolving oak stand leather dressing bags with fittings, teakwood bedstead, copying press, grinding machine, benches, pearls and diamonds weighing each, carpets etc,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle,
1 Tonga and one hand garry, four wheels and 2 poles.

ON SUNDAY, the 10th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, in the Compound of Lal Bungalow, opposite Morarji Gocouldas Mill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing office and bed-room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware, drawing-room, suits, Chesterfield sofas, one nearly new ebonised grand upright cottage piano, solid silver sets of spoons and forks for 12 persons, silver presentation cups, gold hunting and opened faced watch by Markes, chains, glass-door almyrahs rich pictures, China and majolica table ornaments, large musical box, clocks, old Chinaware, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots China garden seats and stands, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. Thomas Thornley, late manager of the Jacob Sassoon Mill.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will on TUESDAY the 12th inst. at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 1, 2, 3, 16, 18-20, 39-47, 2-14, 49, 5-53 55-5), 61-69, 71-75, 77-81, 83-83) and Ward Nos. 124), 1 43 1244, 1248, 1423-30, 1234, 1427, 1235, (1236-37, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241 Now) Hummum Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHUNJI STREET GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassam, the mortgagee, and on account at the risk of Curson ias Karamsi the mortgagors the Undersigned will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 4 p. m. on the premises the immoveable property hereinafter described. The property will be put up for sale in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 17th February, 1905, and made between the said Cursondas Karamsi of the one part, and the said Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings thereon, situate on the western side of Dhunji Street, Grant Road, Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 415 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Collector's old Nos 7, 327, 141, 335, 417, 547, New Nos. 2-7351, New Survey Nos. 27351 and 27351, and bounded on the east by the said Dhunji Street, on the west by the property of Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada, on the north by the property of the said Cursondas Karamsi and on the south by the private passage 15 feet wide of the said Cursondas Karamsi, and beyond that by the property of Janardhan Gopal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne and Co. 15 Esplanade Road Bombay or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructed from the superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at Government Telegraph stores, Wari Bunder, a large quantity of wire of sizes, old posts, caps, bolts, straining screws etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th December, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 96, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trus Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., the materials for removal of the following Buildings :—

The materials of Building Street No. 103-105 107—109, and 11-15 in Lohar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the maximum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. SEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principalities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,350,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 53—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current

NEW BOOKS—JUST OUT.

TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

By John L. C. Booth; Special Correspondent to the "Graphic" in Macedonia in 1904. Illustrated by Four Coloured Pictures and numerous Drawings by the author.

Rs. 5-8.

A QUEEN OF NAPOLEON'S COURT.

The Life Story of Desiree Bernadotte. By Catherine Bearne, Author of "A Leader of Society at Napoleon's Court" etc. Illustrated from Contemporary Portraits and from Drawings by F. H. Bearne.

Rs. 17-14.

LIFE OF LIEUT-GENERAL THE HON.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE G. C. M. G., C. B. C. I. E. Edited by Col. R. H. Vetch, C. B. With a Preface by Col. Sir G. S. Clarke. Illustrations and Maps.

Rs. 10-8.

EDITORIAL WILD OATS.

By Mark Twain. Illustrated Rs 1-12.

A LAME DOG'S DIARY.

By S. Macnaughton, Author of "Selah Harrison," "The Gift" etc., Rs 4-8.

THE HANDY SHILLING ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

New and Revised Edition, 14 Annas.

Paper Rs. 1-12 each. NEW COLONIALS. Cloth Rs. 2-4.

SAINTS IN SOCIETY, By Margaret Baillie, Saunders.

SOPRANO: A PORTRAIT, By F. Marion Crawford.

CAPTAINS ALL, By W. W. Jacob.

KIPPS, THE STORY OF A SIMPLE LIFE. By H. G. Wells.

THE BLACK SPANIEL, By Robert Hichens.

WHITE FIRE; By John Oxenham.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

BEYNON'S
PECTORAL COUGH ELIXIR.
Price As. 12.
THE KING OF COUGH CURES
Should be kept in every household.
An infallible Cure for Coughs, Asthma, and all Pulmonic Complaints.
THE FRIEND of the CONSUMPTIVE.
A dose or two relieves irritation however acute.
Can be used to advantage with ST. LUKE'S EMBROCATION, 1 Re. per bot.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
STANDARD PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
GINNING ROLLERS AND WASHERS.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND, OUR MACHINE STRAPPING will be found equal to the BEST IMPORTED, it will not STRETCH is CHEAPER because free from GLUCOSE and other foreign matter which add weight We also manufacture FOOTWEAR, BAGS, TRUNKS, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

SUTOR & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Agents to the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, SION, BOMBAY.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.
A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Tudor Prince, 2767 tons, Captain J E Curtis, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Querimba, 4937 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Ormidale, 2305 tons, Captain J Hamilton, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3397 tons, Captain J W Robertson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar cost ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valerie, 2643 tons, Captain O Bartolo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo 6 horses and 3 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1609 tons, Captain C S Forbes, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mrs Pettigrew and 2 children and 26 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia 3319 tons, Captain L de Stablie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 28 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Trieste, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Elen (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Kasan	505	Browning			M M & Co
Pekin	2522	LeMarc	Kobe		P & O Co
Tientsin	3590	Andrews	Stream	28-10	P & O Co
Henzada	1311	Elton			M M & Co
Trocas	26 7	Kerr			W & A G&Co
Alipoora	2121	Cole			M M & Co
Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker			T M & Co
Coromandel	4373	Montford		24-11	P & O Co
Pundit	38 2	Crebbin	K'chi	N F	T M & Co
Dwarka	957	Hirst			M M & Co
Don of Agli	2522	Hemming			K M & Co
Madura	1773	Morrison	P Gulf		M M & Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			W and A G & Co
Juba	181	Wilson			B E A Protectorate
Birkhall	2728	Jones			Captain
Assaye		Seymour			Transport
Alalia	20 1	Farmer			Cory Bros Co
Indian Monarch	3813	Paisey			Glade & Co
Dumra	745	Seddon			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Bird			P M & Co
Maria Valerie	2642	Bratolo			A L S N & Co
Querimba	4791	Smith			
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			T M & Co
Waroonga	1609	Forbes			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Shahjehan	2566	Wittman	Coconada	7-12	E Tajbhoy
B	Heighington	1827	Toft			W & A G & Co
C&D	Astonhall	2223	Mofet	Liverpool	6-12	K N & Co
F	Oriental	3085	Lewellin	Aden	16-12	P & O Co
G	Firozol	2205	De Lorne	R S P	12-12	B & P S N Co
H	Claverley	1901	McPherson			M M & Co
K	Tokio	3825	Tarn	Karnani	9-12	F Muir
M	Gulistan	2340	Billault	Philadelphia	16-12	E L & Co
N	Clan Ranald	223	Mckintosh	Hull	9-11	F M & Co
P	Chaitan	2193	Letick	Philadelphia	7-12	B H Wiles
Q	Monsoree	1753	Hennah	R S ports	7-12	B & P S N

P. D. H. W.

Ponani	552	Mohomed	B'negar	5-12	Shpd & Co
Mohanadi	547	Hoosein	K'chi	51	Shpd & Co
Satrunj	547	Ahmed	Banglore	8-12	Shpd & Co

MDDPD

Somali	16 3	Winker	Zbar	18-12	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3232	Abay	L'pool	9-12	W & A G & Co
2	Marienfels	5620	Rittiesen	K'chi	9-12	G & Co
3	Doverdale	1851	Goodwin	L'pool	7-12	W & A G & Co
4	Marven	27	Robertson	Hull	7-12	F M & Co
6	Itinda	3398	Robertson	C'utta	5-12	M M & Co
7	Vindobona	2694	Cobol	Kriesto	9-12	A L S & Co
8	Indrado	3457	Easterbrook	C'utta	7-12	W & A G & Co
9	Arcadia	3514	Cubitt	China	26-12	P & O Co
10&11	Oceana	3507	Hayword	China	12-12	P & O Co
12	Moolan	4328	Benning	London	9-12	P & O Co
14	Isola	2784	Coglietto	China	16-12	F R S N Co
15	Lengtonhall	2382	Macferson	Karachi	6-12	K Nixon

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Waroonga s	Forbes	Busreh Nov 23
	Ormidale s	Hamilton	Calcutta Nov 24
5	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta Nov 25
	Silesia s	Stabile	Kobe Oct 13
	Maria Valerie s	Bartole	Trieste Oct 5

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Alavia s	Davison	Jedah &c
	Silesia s	Stabill	Trieste, &c
	Tudor Prince s	Curtis	Dunkirk
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, &c

The steam r Itinda, Robertson, for Calcutta, &c. obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Claverley, for Liverpool, &c
" Ischia, for China
" Hydra, for Bangkok
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia arrived Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt arrived Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The City Line steamer Merton Hall arrived Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Evoea left Port Said on the morning of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Doverdale s—200 bales cotton Calli Brothers, 100 bales wco, The Bombay and Co, 70 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee, Sundra s—7 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co, 114 bales wool Roopchand Tatar

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—5205 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.

Moolan s—93 bales black tea Killick Nixon and Co, 56 cwt fishmaws R Dhanjee and Co, 1 case tortoise K N Mianee 130 cwt horns M Mahomed and Co, 101 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co, 5 bales skins W and A Graham and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Aston Hall s—462 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 230 bales cotton Nansenkairaz and Co, 1 bale cotton the Bombay Co, 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers,

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—270 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 503 cwt myrabollams P Luckmidas and Co, 4500 cwt mussoor and 389 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 153 bales cotton Forbes Campbell and Co, 1000 cwt boneneal E C Nangge, 1331 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co, 2006 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co, 1000 cwt myrabolams A H A Carim and Co, 200 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co 110 bales cotton Ewari Latham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Marienfels s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co, 500 cwt myrabollams A H A Carim and Co, 220 bales cotton Glade and Co 100 cwt gum J Nurbheram.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—598 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1500 cwt wheat Sanday and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co 440 bales cotton Glade and Co 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Scindia s—800 cwt mowraseed and 1300 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros 10 cases lemon grass H M A Tatheria

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co 200 bales cotton Glade and Co 100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co 400 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG

Iochia s—700 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co 1200 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Oceana s—506 bales twist Talati and Co 375 bales twist 75 bales piecegoods

FOR KOBE

Ischia s—1000 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Nurthern, Fort Southern and Esplanade;	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri		0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	1	1	71
Total plague deaths to date	304,800	225,313	
Same date last year	16	11	115

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 4.

CONSOLS—			
2 1/2 per cent. Consols	83 1-4	=	— 1-4
2 do. Rentes	99 1-4	=	— 1-2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	=	— 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 5-8	=	— 1-8
2 months hence	21 7-8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	64	=	— 3-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·12	=	— 1
Berlin "	20·42	=	— 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	=	— 1 8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 per cent	=	do
6 " " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 per cent	=	do
	4 1-8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	=	do
7 day markets loans	3 1-8 per cent	=	— 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 11-2 Nov. done quiet but steady

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3 sellers

WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 1,320,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 1-2 Nov-Dec done
Yellow Cawnpore 42 3-4 Nov-Dec sellers } firm
Brown 39 3-4 +1-2 A.-M. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1-4 + 1-4 Dec-Jan sellers firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-16—1-8

SKIN PRICES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day. Good demand at advanced prices continued strong and the prices were par to 2½ higher.

Goat skins offered	1,183,000
Sheep skins offered	772,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 6 22 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 23,000. Futures closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·13	6·18	6·22
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·25	6·28	6·30
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep
6·32	6·33	6·27
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

Receipts at U S Ports 46,000
Do last year 54,000
Exports to Great Britain 27,400
Do. do Continent 11,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	12·35+70	
Futures, month of Dec	11·63+63	a
Do. do, March	12·11+63	

a Advanced owing to bullish government report and to bull support and short cover ng.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	12·00 + 58	
Futures, month of March	12·33 + 6-6	
Do. June	12·58 + 60	
Tone at close	steady.	

The Agriculturel Bureau monthly report estimates the crop at 10,167,818 bales.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 4th Dec. 1905:—

Cotton	15,310	bales.
Wheat	10,416	cwts.
Linseed	2,124	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,316	do
Gingellyseed	14,0 4	do
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnut	97	do
Castorseed	7,624	do
Ghee	44,877	do
Myrabollams	1,9 4	do
Cottonseed	18,878	do
Mowraseed	1,765	do
Gram	3,968	do
Jowrar	281	do
Maize	238	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 5,30,942
Gold Coin, Rs. 11,25,000
Ex s. s. Arcadia from Australia
Silver Bullion, Rs. 3,03,5.7
Ex s s Malta from Penang

BOMBAY, Dec 5.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steadier.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d
Do. 6	do.	do.		1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.		170 1-4
Marcks 3	do.	do.		172
Hongkong 30	Days	Sight		145
Shanghai 30		do.		206
Japan 30		do.		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	98'4
1st Settlement, 4th January	98'7

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 30th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 30th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a	p.
Ready	7	0	0
Forward May	7	0	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	12	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	4	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	8	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	30	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	42	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	40	8	0
25 per cent do	39	8	0
50 per cent do	38	0	0

WHEAT—Tone firm

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	23 000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·25	6·30	6·34
+12	+12	+12
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June
6·37	6·40	6·42
+12	+12	+12
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
6·44	6·45	6·39
+12	+12	+12

COTTON.—The Bureau report received this morning caused a renewed rise in our local market, but the enquiry is very limited at current rates, and as supplies are daily increasing, holders are eager to realise. The tone is quiet in the absence of buyers. "Satta" closing quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good January ..... Rs. 198
Broach M.-G. Good March ..... " 253 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	204	196	...	25th Dec
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms	210	200	...	25th Dec
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	212	200	...	25th Dec
Oomrawutto (descriptions) M.-G.	224	218	...	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	216	.. 25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)	223	200	...	25th Jan
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	234	228	...	" "
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	231	225	...	" "
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	234	228	...	" "
Broach (M.-G.)	249	...	237	25th Mar
Cutchia (M. G.)	...	...	222	... Jan-Feb

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	83 1-4 ex
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	29 5-8

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. J. HADDON AND CO., writing from London on Nov. 17, report in the market as follows:—

Annatto Seed—Market firm, good bright seed is worth 6d per lb, 5 bags bought by us on the spot for re-sale yesterday.

Beeswax—We have a good demand for East Indian Yellow Wax both Bombay and Calcutta Good quality we are selling at 96-5 per cwt.

Cardamoms—Market very firm and improving shipments arriving should sell well.

Cinchona Bark—As anticipated the catalogues for the last London sales of the year were very small only 1216 packages were offered, everything sold at about last sales rates, the average unit being 1d, fair, 86 bales of East Indian offered and 35 sold Succirubra natural stem, chips at 2 1-2d branch at 1 3-4d and root at 2 1-4d, Ledger natural stem chips at 3 1-2d, Hybrid stem and chips at 2 3-4d, and branch at 3d.

Copra.—At the end of last week with free sellers the market decline this week Malabar November-December has been offered at £19-10 and December-January at £19 per ton.

Fibre Aloe.—66 bales East Indian sold at £10 10, to £27-5 per ton.

Ginger.—Market quiet. A fair supply of 123 cases 400 bags and 60 bales Cochin and Calicut offered was bought in owing to the absence of demand Native good small to bold at 45 medium and small at 35 to 37-6 also rough small and bold at 25, fair washed rough at 22-6 and wormy at 20, cuttings 19.

Hemp.—Bombay shippers offer sparingly, spot demand steady Bengal Sunn firm at £18-10 for assortment good parcels being firm but common qualities easier. In yesterday's sales 249 bales offered, Bombay offered 170 sold at £13-15 to £ 7-10, 186 Bales Jubbulpore, 148 sold at £13-10 to £16-10, 707 bales Bengal Sunn, 123 sold at £14, 96 bales Indian Sisel sold at £19-10 to £31 per ton.

Indigo.—Market remains firm. Privately a fair business has been done,

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 21st November.

Kapoc.—Market firm for both arrival and spot trade Good ordinary quality is worth 4 1-4d to 4 3-4d c. i. f. and spot 4 1-2d to 5d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market firm, Spot we quote at 7 3-4d per oz,

Mace.—Market quiet, 14 cases Penang offered and bought in at 1-5 to 1-6, for fair palish, wild mace 8 cases Bombay were bought in at 3a for fair palish.

Nutmegs.—Steady. Only 2 cases Penang sold in sales 88s at 11d, 97s at 9d. Singapore offers were bought in privately. A small trade has been done at late rates.

Pepper.—In sales a 100 bags good fair Tellicherry were bought in 6d, also 344 bags fair to good Alleppy. To arrive Tellicherry has been sold at 49. Sellers quoting 49-3 c. i. f.

Rubber.—Market remains quiet. Fine hard on the spot value 5-3 1-2.

Senna.—1219 bales Tinnivelly sold, common to medium at 1-2d to 3-4d, pods 1d to 1 1-4d per lb.

Tamarinds.—Quiet, 75 bags East India bought in,

Turmeric.—277 bags offered, 10 sold without reserve, Wormy Madras finger and bulbs at 12-6, reminder bought in. Bright bulby Madras Finger at 17 to 18. Rough Bulbs at 12.

Tea.—The catalogues were again large, on the reduced basis there was a fair demand. Good Teas being scarce sold well mediums were somewhat irregular, but common Teas were easier. The best averages were Assam, Boroubi 1- 13-d, Beheating 1-0 1-4 Darjeeling Ting Ling 1-1 3 4d. Nagri 1-1 1-2d. Travancore Perreavurrai and Munaar 7d. Sothupara 7 3-4d per lb.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At the meeting of the Trustees held yesterday at the City Improvement Trust Office, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided, and there were also present Brigadier General R M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. J. S. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharumsey, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone Secretary.

RESUMPTION OF LAND BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Board considered a letter from Government inquiring whether the Trustees had any objection to the resumption by the Municipality of a piece of land adjoining the Adams-Wylie Hospital on the Agripada estate for the construction of a phthisis ward in connection with that hospital.

The Chairman said the land in question encroached upon a plot of land which Government proposed to acquire for the building of an hospital for medical students.

It was resolved after some discussion that Government be informed that the Trustees had no objection to offer to the proposed resumption.

PROPOSAL TO ERECT A FOUNTAIN.

The meeting also considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding a proposal to erect on land vested in the Board at Mayo Road near the Bandstand, a fountain and cattle trough, in memory of the late Parvatibai, wife of Mr. D. P. Mehta, and enquring whether the Trustees would make the land available for the purpose, and carry out the work from funds offered by Mr. D. P. Mehta.

The chairman suggested the marking out of the land in order to see what space would be required.

Mr. Cuffe thought the plot was not suitable for the proposed structure, which would cost only a few Rupees.

The matter was postponed for further consideration; and the Board adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The only precipitation yesterday has been in the Andamans and Kashmir. Port Blair reports four inches of rain and Sonemarg two inches of snow. The depression which was yesterday in Kashmir disappeared. It appears that the weather in the South-West portion of the Bay may be disturbed. Rain is likely to continue in the Andamans and dry weather elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DEC.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Nezapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cohin and Ratnagiri and the lowest 41° at Jabbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more than half cloudy at a few stations.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay is slightly unsettled. Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 6.

1 There will be a Parade at the Riding School to-day, (Wednesday) the 6th instant at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 6.

1. There will be Company Drill for "A" "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p m. to-day, Wednesday, the 6th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.
2. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the Back of Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p m to-day, Wednesday the 6th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.
3. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Thursday the 7th instant.
4. There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday the 8th instant, at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 6.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow Thursday at 8-45 p m.
No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters to-morrow Thursday at 8-45 p m.

PARADE.

There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill for Nos 1 and 2 Companies at Colaba North Fort on Saturday the 9th instant, Parade at the Club Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p m Cyclists can proceed direct to the Fort.
Dress—Officers—Khaki, without belts and caps
Non-Commd Officers and men—Khaki and F S Caps—Putties not to be worn.

NOTICE.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No 1021 Gr J Clarke to No 2 Sub of No 2 Coy.
No 1022 Gr F H Sheridan to No 3 Sub of No 2 Coy.
Sapper L H White to E E Coy.
The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the 1st instant:—
Gunner D A Rhodes; Gunner F Bamford; Br E J Bennott; Gunner T Marner; Gunner W T Wellum and Br C E Pinckney.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt, R.A.
Adjt. B. V. A

DR. CUTHBERT CHRISTY, of the British Tropical School of Medicine, has been for the last ten months in Uganda, with capable assistants, surveying the forests of Uganda. From information received it seems that Dr. Christy has succeeded in obtaining for a powerful financial company in London, a lease of the great Mabira Forest, which contains dense areas of Landolphia vines and Funtumia elastica rubber trees.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—HOOD—November 15, at Christ Church, Trivandrum, Travancore, by the Rev Dr Richards, Kottayam, Lieut-Colonel Henry Thomson, I M S, to Helen Wilson, elder daughter of Thos Hood, Coldstream, Berwickshire.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 7-18m., 8-43s. Low water, 0-51m., 1-55s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Sale of work and Concert, Hannah Hume Memorial Hall, Byculla, 4 p.m.
The Bijou Troubadours, Town Hall, 4-30 and 9-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

THE J. N. WADIA MAHIM DISPENSARY.—During November, there were 1,551 cases treated, the daily average being 52.

A BODY FOUND FROM MUNICIPAL DUST-BIN.—The body of a still-born male child was found on Monday morning, in a Municipal dust-bin at Mahalaxmi, which was disposed of by order of the Police Surgeon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p m. on Friday the 8th Instant. Parcel mails for French-China Netherlands India and Japan close at 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 6th Instant

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during November was 4 871, the daily avarage being 162. New Admissions 1,131, Parsees 529, Hindoos 2,095, Mohomedans 1,191, Christians 457. 44 children were vaccinated last month.

LONDON JOURNALIST INSTITUTE.—We learn that Mr. Sorab Palumkote, a well-known Parsee writer of this City, has been elected a member of the Royal Chartered Journalist Institute of London. He was proposed for the honour by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and the proposition was seconded by a member of the staff of the "Times." Mr. Palumkote has just returned to Bombay from an extensive tour in Europe and America.

ADJOURNED MARINE COURT INQUIRY.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, the Marine Court of Enquiry further investigated the circumstances that led the s. s. "Pundit" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, to collide with the wall of the Prince's Dock, while entering the dock on the morning of the 22nd ultimo. The Court recorded evidence of Mr. Hoseason, the pilot, Mr. F.D. Piper, Dock Master, Mr. N. P. Doyle, Third Officer and Mr. R. H. Ferguson, Fourth Engineer. Further inquiry was adjourned.

FIRE IN HUTS.—On Monday night, a fire broke out in a hut occupied by a Municipal sweeper, on Vincent Road. The hut being one of bamboos and dried palm leaves, the fire quickly spread, enveloping therein twelve other huts belonging to Municipal sweepers. The Chinchpoogly fire-engine soon turned up and succeeded in preventing a pucka chawl belonging to the Improvement Trust, from catching fire. The fire was first noticed to have broken out near the f

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1905.

MR. BALFOUR'S RESIGNATION.

MR. BALFOUR has resigned and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been asked by the King to form a Ministry. With an active Unionist majority in the House of Commons it is impossible for any Liberal Ministry to carry on the work of Government, and an appeal to the country, long hoped for by the Liberals, will be made with the utmost possible despatch. The Christmas holidays will see the beginning of the electoral campaign as a result of which the Liberal leaders hope to secure—and believe they will—a substantial working majority. Whether they will or not remains to be seen, but assuming there is a Liberal victory, we doubt if the majority will be so strong as to give the new administration a very long lease of life. The Unionists are prepared for defeat. They own that long years of success have caused the party agents to grow slack and that their electioneering organisation is far from being strong. But they have had time since this discovery to make important changes, and that fact added to the recent declaration by Lord Rosebery will most probably reduce the Liberal majority very materially. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written to the contrary, it was clearly manifest from Mr. Balfour's speech at Newcastle, a couple of days before the mail left, that his resignation was practically written out. "The time is not far distant," he said, "and may be very close at which the country will have to pronounce whether it prefers to entrust its destiny to the party to which we belong, or whether it prefers to entrust it to that federation of parties, which, if I may judge by the signs of the times, is extremely eager to take up the responsibility." So far the Liberals have given us but spasmodic glimpses of what they propose to do. They have made no formal declaration of policy. But we may take it that the maintenance of Free Trade will have a prominent place in the programme. This will be added to their time-worn cry of "Peace, Retrenchment and Reform," and after that a measure of Home Rule for Ireland, unless Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's colleagues insist upon that being temporarily shelved—a step, we think, they are unlikely to take considering that it would lose them the Irish vote and the support of the Nationalist party.

The new Premier, about four years ago, declared that no demand for an independent Parliament had ever been made by any man qualified to speak for the Irish people ; although Mr. John Redmond, a few months previously, had stated that the movement in which he was engaged had for its first and last object the emancipation of Ireland as a nation. This statement was made merely in supplement of another that "our ultimate goal is the national independence of Ireland." At Earl's Ferry, the other day, Mr. Asquith announced that "if by Home Rule is meant the introduction of a bill for the establishment of a Legislature in Dublin, as I have said before I will say again, I am of opinion, speaking for myself, that it will not and cannot be any part of the policy of the next Government." But if the Liberal leader cannot secure a majority without the Nationalists we imagine he will have to concede terms to Mr. Redmond's demands. If the leaders will adhere to the resolve, they were reported to have made, to follow the lines suggested by Sir Antony Macdonell they may gain over to their side some of Mr. Balfour's followers who still style themselves Liberal-Unionists. But Sir Antony's proposals will not secure the loyal support of the Nationalists. From Sir Edward Grey we have received an assurance that the Liberal party, if returned, will continue Lord Lansdowne's foreign policy, that there are three cardinal features of British policy, not one of which the Liberal party desires to see changed. But whether Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will endorse his lieutenant's promise is quite another question. They contemplate something in the way of educational reform, something to appease the Non-Conformist conscience and to rid the country of that most pharasaical of all political humbugs, the "passive resister" though they do not say so in these words. They have thrown out hints of reforms of the licensing laws and abstracting from the license-holder a greater contribution towards the public revenues than he already pays. Even on this point prominent Liberals do not seem to agree and in short, although one or other has spoken "for himself" on the many planks, we may expect to find, in the Liberal platform, no two exactly agree and it would appear that during the whole time they have been hoping and praying for the overthrow of Mr. Balfour's Ministry, they have contented themselves with independent criticism and omitted to construct for themselves a practical and practicable programme or even to agree upon its general outlines.

At Newcastle, the other day, Mr. Balfour was able to show that whatever the shortcomings of the Unionist election agents might be, the leaders were ready and eager for the fray, that they had a programme prepared and were fully equipped to return to office if the constituencies called upon them. There may be, as there are, differences on questions of fiscal reform, but Mr. Balfour pointed the way to their removal when he asked his followers to "agree on the fiscal policy that was before them—a policy which was called retaliation." Beyond that, if returned, they will proceed along similar lines to those they have so successfully followed in the past ten years. Mr. Balfour has led the House for a longer continuous period than any of his predecessors since William Pit, and it cannot be said that any other period of Parliamentary history can vie with it in respect to reforms at home and the dignity of its foreign policy. Mr. Balfour would also credit his party with having carried on a war in the best possible manner. But there may be many opinions as to that and there may be criticisms as to the retiring Government's policy of Army Reform. India, too, may furnish a subject for critics. But taken as a whole, no Government need be ashamed of such achievements as those of Mr. Balfour's Government during its long period of power. We fully believe the Unionist leaders would welcome defeat at the coming General Election for the simple reason that it will bring them rest and relaxation as well as greater opportunities for criticism and freedom from responsibility. Even if victory should be the lot of the followers of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman we do not believe that it will be a working majority, and another appeal to the country will follow within a very brief space of time. That is, of course, unless before the writs are issued the party leaders have combined to construct a very seductive programme which will bring back wanderers to the fold and with them all the indifferent waverers who care little for whom they vote or whether they vote at all.

BORN TO BE A BANKRUPT.

It is pleasant to see in a London paper the headline : "Credit System Declining"! Too much credit invariably brings discredit ; but the system is as old as history, and Holy Writ is full of injunctions admonishing us to beware of the fascinations of credit. It is credit that makes our Micawbers ; and at Home there are families we know who, owing to their incorrigible penchant for "tick," have muddled along for generations in a perpetual state of hard-upness. There are thousands of hereditary and hopeless insolvents of this kind. In the good old days they found a snug and sociable retreat within the walls of the Marshalsea, now, a paternal Government with mistaken ideas of benevolence refuses to arrest them for debt—and thus leaves them to the obloquy of a self-righteous generation. "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," is a maxim which falls on deaf ears when addressed to people of this kind. So long as they can get credit they will live like lords on nothing a year. They understand neither the virtues of self-restraint nor the compensations of economy. They toil not, neither do they spin. They live by their wits, and a very bad time they generally have—notwithstanding their incurable nonchalance. They are the fatalists of Britain, and in their childhood they learn to be polite to bailiffs and law clerks. Nobody knew them better than Dickens. The lady who ran the missions to the natives of Borio-Bhoola-Ghat ; the immortal Micawber, spending his days "waiting for something to turn up ;" and a crowd of other confirmed "irresponsibles" pass before the mind's eye as one mentally recalls their lives as painted by the sage of Gad's Hill. Thackeray, too, well knew the man who was born to be a bankrupt. His story of Becky Sharp and that clumsy husband whose only serious moment was when he was putting into the lap of his wife his watches and seals (and counting what they might bring to his widow) the night before he fell on the field of Waterloo is perhaps the most graphic picture of chronic insolvency ever penned. And the cause of all this? Credit! Bring the incurable debtor to a sense of his position by refusing him credit and he will accommodate himself to his altered circumstances and apply himself to the task of living by honest work. He will cease to be the bug-bear of the property-owner ; no longer will he be a fixture of the county court, and he will cease to be a terror to his relations and all whose misfortune it is to know him.

LOST IN LONDON.

One frequently hears "London is a very small place after all" because two people have accidentally met in the Strand or Regent Street. It is amazing how little people, without any specific reason, go from the beaten track which runs from Liverpool St. to Ludgate Circus, down the Strand along a part of Picadilly, Regent St., Oxford St., and Holborn. This is "London" to thousands and there is many a man who passes up the Strand daily who has never walked along Fetter Lane. This may account partly for the ease with which it is possible to disappear in London, for easy it must be seeing that forty thousand people are officially reported as lost in London year by year. But it is something other than lack of topographical knowledge which made the police unable to find nearly eighty nine thousand of the missing ones in five years. There is hardly a safer hiding place than London. The majority of the leading towns of England are useless and to attempt to cross to France or America or South Africa is to court almost certain discovery. The great majority of London's "official" lost is composed of deserting husbands. The number of these domestic outlaws runs into thousands and only a small percentage is ever found despite the persistent enquiries, backed by offers of reward, by Boards of Guardians. It has been calculated that less than two per cent of the legion of the lost ever wander beyond the suburbs of the Metropolis. From Finchly to Twickenham is as far, for disappearing purposes, as from London to Newcastle. It is the most simple thing in the world to change one's residence in London and to leave no trace behind. This is possibly mainly to the unfriendliness of Londoners. The average man does not know the occupants of the flat above or below him or the villas which flanks his own. Especially in flats tenants come and go as unheeded as the visitors one meets on the stairs. The methods employed by the Police in tracing criminals are utterly useless, for unless it be a case of desertion or the result of a criminal act they have no power to accost or even shadow their suspects and so despite all the efforts of relatives, police, enquiry agents and friends, ten per cent of London's yearly roll of official lost are never found again, while twice as many disappear altogether and are never reported at all. One can get "lost" by moving quietly into the next street in London.

LOCUST HUNTING IN THE CAUCASUS.

Locusts are unfortunately one of the many evils against which the agricultural classes of the Caucasus have to contend. The fields situated along the stretch of land north and south of the River Kura are often visited by this insect at a season of the year when, in view of the forward state of the crops, their presence proves most disastrous to the population. The Government have for some years been paying considerable attention to the destruction of locusts, and with this object in view have endeavoured to encourage the peasants to destroy locust eggs, or the larvae. Each house or hut, it is interesting to note, has to produce from two to 72 lbs. of locust eggs, or of the larvae. Accordingly the peasants dig holes or trenches, and during the months of June and July, the villagers go out into the fields, and drive the larvae into the trenches. This measure has been crowned with a certain amount of success during the past season, and the havoc done to the Crops by locusts has thereby been reduced to a minimum. In Central Asia the ravages caused by locusts are veay great indeed, and no fewer than 13,905, 276 days' corvee work was done, according to Mr. Stevens' report from Batoum between the years 1898 and 1904, in destroying locusts in the Sir-Darya, Samarkand, Ferghana, Semirechi, and Trans-Caspian Districts. This in itself shows the immense sacrifices which the natives are called upon by the authorities to make in connection with the destruction of locust eggs, seeing that in seven years nearly 14,000,000 days' were employed in this work, which, if calculated at the rate of 1 R. per man, represents a loss of 14,000,000 R. to the peasants of Central Asia. Between the years 1900 and 1905, the rural authorities of those localities also paid away sums to the amount of £80,000 for the destruction of locusts, and yet during this period the crops in Central Asia were damaged to the extent of £150,000, by this terrible ravaging insect.

At last news has come that Mr. Balfour has resigned and that the King has sent for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Other news of the situation is scanty.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, the Ladies Elliot and party proceeded to Barrackpore on Saturday afternoon by launch and returned on Monday.

LORD AND LADY CURZON have been enthusiastically received in London, and Lord Curzon had an audience of the King yesterday. They leave shortly for the Riviera.

THE Russian crisis has affected Paris where there has been a heavy fall in prices on the Bourse followed by a panic. The news from Russia is very disquieting.

THE Benares Exhibition Committee have decided on having an electric installation and have given the contract to a Calcutta firm.

SURGEON-GENERAL GALLWEY, Colonel Mullaly and Major Bingley, Headquarters staff, were to leave Calcutta on Friday night for the Rawalpindi manœuvres.

THE Kilburn Co., Calcutta, has been granted a license to supply electric power to Barrackpur cantonment for lighting, power and traction.

The proposal made by His Highness the Mir of Khairpur to raise a camel corps and baggage train has been approved and sanctioned by his Majesty the King-Emperor. Arrangements are now in progress to give effect to the proposal forthwith.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. GREENFIELD, Commanding Bombay Brigade, accompanied by Major T. Fraser, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Bombay Brigade, visited the Portuguese-gunboat Sado, at noon yesterday, and on leaving the vessel, a salute of nine guns was fired from the vessel in his honour.

KAZI SAAD-UD-DIN KHAN, lately Governor of Herat, has been appointed Khanimullah, or Chief Priest, at Kabul, a post carrying with it the highest ecclesiastical power in Afghanistan. He has displaced an Uzbeg mullah, who is reported to have been sent on a special mission to Afghan Turkistan.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 21st October, amounted to Rs. 1,575, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 48. Total earnings from 1st July to 21st October were Rs. 23,703, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,833.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 21st October, amounted to Rs. 19,158 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,784. Total earnings from 1st July to 21st October were Rs. 1,80,107, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 60,888.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 21st October, amounted to Rs. 3,402, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 696. Total earnings from 1st July to 21st October were Rs. 44,887 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,815.

OUT of the collection of books and Mss. made by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell during the recent Mission into Tibet, the Government of India have been able to make a generous presentation to the Cambridge University Library of seventy-one numbers, twenty-three of which are in manuscript and forty-eight printed from blocks. They have also presented the University Museum of Archæology and Etymology with a number of picture scrolls.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote the other day :—The approaching Presidential election weighs perceptibly on the general trend of French domestic politics. There are a legion of candidates. In fact it is doubtful if there have ever been so many. There is M. Fallieres, President of the Senate, whose chance is said to be good, though it is remarked that it has been too long before the Chambers and the public and too much discussed. Then M. Leon Bourgeois is still spoken of as a likely candidate and in some respects, if not in all, as a suitable one. M. Doumer, the energetic President of the Chamber of Deputies, is another favourite, though not with the advanced Republicans, a circumstance which contributes to make him popular with the Centre and Right of the Chamber. Some people think that M. Ribot would be a good President, though he too lacks the support of the advanced element. It is believed that the Prime Minister, M. Rouvier, would not refuse the presidency of the Republic if offered to him. A somewhat mysterious article that appeared in a leading Parisian journal a few days ago, though M. Rouvier's name was not actually mentioned, is believed to have been a "ballon d'essai" for his candidature. Last, but not least, one hears it whispered that M. Loubet himself might, at the last moment, be prevailed upon to stand for a second term, and that would certainly afford a solution that would be viewed with considerable favour abroad as well as in France, but hitherto M. Loubet and his friends have emphatically declared that he is bent on retirement.

TRUE DAWN OR FALSE.

FACTORS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR A CONSTITUTION.

What has happened in Russia, what is happening, and what is likely to happen form the components of a problem which to any but a Russian familiar with the psychology of his race must appear bewilderining and baffling solution.

The sudden resolution of any constitutional unity into its constituent elements, like the subsidence of some huge structure of masonry, must always be accompanied by a vast amount of destruction through the mutual concussion of its various parts. What we are witnessing in Russia at the present moment is not so much revolution, which implies arms and a leader, as the violent disintegration of an impossible union of antagonistic and ill-assorted materials.

Therefore, we have had bloody massacres in which people, bureaucratic agents both police and soldiery intellectuals, industrials, revolutionists. Socialists have been engaged in almost indiscriminate destruction, inspired, amidst the sudden atrophy of centralised Government, either by predatory lust or by an enthusiasm for the particular social or religious theory they have adopted and made their own. And, remember, there is not in the wide world a more fanatical theorist than the half educated Russian.

There would be a better prospect of the emergence of a Liberal Constitution writes "A Russian" in a contemporary if the various elements of disorder were in rough and ready agreement with one another. When, however, the political and economic manchinery of the empire was suddenly put out of gear, the shock threw every one off their mental and moral balance, and while the Government cannot cope forcibly with the new tactics of the revolutionaries, and re-establish the status quo by arms, there is not sufficient revolutionary cohesion for an encounter, corps a corps, with the still concrete fact of bureaucratic reaction.

Nevertheless, so much has been gained that, as I endeavoured to point out in a recent article, a fire has been kindled which, although it may smoulder, can never be put out. The revolution has discovered a power before which all the force of Teardom is impotent. And even should chaotic extravagance of thought and action and lack of cohesion conduce to a temporary check of the Liberal movement and the withdrawal or nullification of the privileges obtained it has amply proved the temper of its weapons, and can look with confidence to the future.

Now, it is precisely for this smouldering of the fire that the bureaucratic power has been watching and waiting trusting for ultimate salvation to the stomach to drive the revolutionary spirit of the great strike movement back to the paths of subordination and wage-earning labour.

M. Witte, whose actual political faith would astonish most Englishmen, has formed his Cabinet. Its ostensible work is the foundation of a more liberal regime. But what is going on behind? Are there no indications that the bureaucracy are confident of continued power and influence? It is only the blind who cannot see.

In the forefront of bureaucratic oppression, the influence which, like a heavy stone imposed upon grass, has for many generations dwarfed and stunted the moral and material development of the Russian people, has been the foreign ambition of their masters. In the interests of these they have been sacrificed, robbed, bled ; and the prospects of genuine reform are inseparably bound up with the inauguration of a moderate, unambitious, and economic foreign policy which, on the basis of good relations with all, will permit the fullest concentration of national energy on the moral and economic regeneration of the race. What, however, do we see? A transference of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Ministry of War an attempt to lessen the risen prestige of Japan by a refusal to accord her Ambassadorial recognition synchronizing with a decision to expend vast sums on the further fortification and arming of Vladivostok, an evident intention to maintain the independence of the Holy Synod, whose home and foreign activity has ever been one of the direst sources of national slavery and reactionary ambitions.

No, the bureaucratic camarilla has not yet abandoned the struggle for power. And ere long it will appear to all men that what is happening in Russia to-day is no more than a reflection of what took place in the land of Egypt several thousand years ago ; and the Pharaoh of the Neva will prove as obdurate of heart as his prototype of the Nile, until in the fulness of time, the fire—which naught can quench—will burst forth once more, with furious finality.

It has been frequently asked whether, and to what extent, the Russian peasantry have been affected by revolutionary teaching and principle. This is a very material question, because until the Russian proletariat is ready to think speak and act in unison there can be no revolution, in the fullest sense of the term. Had I been requested to reply to this question fifteen years ago, I should have answered that it was practically untouched by it that the ignorance, apathy, and essential indolence of the masses had rendered them as irresponsive as wood to a magnet. At the present day, however, although there is no material for a Jacquerie—and if active revolution is to come to-morrow it can only be brought about by a revolt of the sons of the people in the armies of the Tsar—nevertheless, of recent years a great change has been at work.

Numbers of peasants have been toiling in the towns, where they have been thrown into close contact with the revolutionary propaganda in all its most extravagant and enthusiastic forms. The Russian nature is peculiarly receptive of all such ideals, and many in consequence, having joined in riots or disturbances, have been forced by the police to return to their villages. Similarly, among the thousands of reservists returning every year to their peasant homes, there is an increasing percentage who have learned to read and write. These have turned an eager attention to the revolutionist pamphleteer, with the result that peasant villages all over Russia—to say nothing of the army itself—have imbibed the the doctrines of revolt, and have been filled with new desires and new hopes, of which their fathers were never conscious. So it has come about that the dead tinder has caught fire, and each succeeding burst of flame from the smouldering mass will come in broader and fiercer gusts.

But if we turn from the furious incoherence of the present to the sober needs of the future, we must ask ourselve what it is that Russia should strive for first and foremost. Surely, and honest bonafide and workable administration. But how and in what form is this to emerge from a national life in which there are no existing popular institutions, no educative provincial home rule, no independent courts, no genuine seminaries of learning, no school instruction in the proper sence of word whatever.

To attempt immediately the erection of a Western Parliament, weighted with universal suffrage, upon a morass of ignorance, is one of those hasty building schemes which are doomed from the outset. Only the most naive and fanatic can think of that as a panacea in the absence of any general political schooling or experience. Revolutions hastily conceived are not unwont to prove more despotic than tyrants, and Liberal doctrines can be as violent as autocratic officialism.

At this very moment the capacity of the great mass of the lower classes is scarcely bettered by that of a nobility little familiar with public duties, or of an intelligentia which, with few exceptions, possesses an even inferior acquaintance with practical politics being crammed, instead, with a lot of theoretical school knowledge and ill-digested ideals, which it thinks it understands. The Russian is by nature democratic. He instinctively inclines towards abstract doctrine and in the absence of all political and economic experience or education a Russian representative Government, established in haste, would infallibly be ruled by dogma and doctrine of a perilous and impractical description.

(Concluded on page 5.)

RESIGNATION OF MR. BALFOUR.

TERMINATION OF A GREAT PREMIERSHIP.

The Prime Minister resigns, and the King sends for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

SPLENDID TORY RECORD OF DOMESTIC LEGISLATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Mr. Balfour has resigned and the King has summoned Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to his presence.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will have audience of His Majesty the King at 10-45 a.m., to-morrow morning.

Mr. Balfour's audience with his Majesty to-day's lasted three-quarters of an hour.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

It is believed that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has already in a measure prepared a list of the new Cabinet, but it will probably be several days before the complete list is officialy issued.

LATER.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has accepted the premiership. Before going to Buckinghan Palace to kiss hands he conversed with the Duke of Devonshire.

By ARLEY.

The Premiership now ended by the resignation of Mr. Balfour has been one of the most eventful on record. It has been of about the average length of duration, but in one respect Mr. Balfour may claim to be an administrative record-breaker, for he has probably led the House of Commons longer than any other Parliamentary leader of either party in this or the last century,—certainly since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.

Mr. Balfour may also be said to have achieved a record as the head of what has been euphemistically dubbed, "The Quick-Change Ministry" no other administration of the same period of tenure for over a hundred years having had such a number of changes in its personnel. For a parallel to Mr. Balfour's "Quick-Change Ministry" it is necessary to go back to Lord Liverpool's administration which, however, lasted for fourteen years.

Mr. Balfour succeeded to the Premiership on the death of his uncle, the late Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., in July 1902, at a time when the Government were as powerful as any Government of modern times. Lord Salisbury had lived to see his country through with the South African war, and with the advent of his scholarly and much-loved nephew to power a great period of domestic reform set in. Mr. Balfour and his colleagues thoroughly realised the spirit of the poet who wrote "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war," and the strife being over Government sedulously set itself to inaugurate a new system of national education, a project which half a dozen distinguished ministers had tinkered with unsuccessfully for twenty years and finally abandoned hope of a harmonious solution to the problem. The Education Act of 1902 will stand out as the great legislative enactment of the Tory power which commenced with Mr. Balfour's leadership of the House of Commons ten years ago. Anglo-Indians who have been long away from England may not be easily cognisant of the Act's provisions, and as its echoes will be heard again and again in the next Parliament, a word on this really admirable but desperately maligned, piece of legislation may not be out of place.

Ever since the passing of the Board School Act thirty odd years ago half of the children of England have been educated in the village schools, many of which were built by the parsons long before Board Schools came into being. Except a small grant for up-keep, each village or church school was supported by the contributions of the Squire—and others—and it has long since become notorious that the school so kept going gave a better education and earned larger grants from the Education Department than the boasted Board Schools. But it was intolerable that after all these years of free education, the parsons were still forced to go hat in hand to their parishioners year after year in order to keep their schools going, and the Education Bill introduced by the Government put all the schools "on the rates." But there was a clause providing that the Manager of a Church School should be empowered to elect as head-master of his school only a pedagogue professing the Anglican faith. Anything more natural could hardly be imagined, seeing that ninety per cent. of the rural population of England over fifty years of age owe every letter they know to the educational enterprise of the parsons. But thereat a certain blatant tub-thumper with an American D.D., known to fame as "Dr." Clifford, proclaimed the doctrine of "Passive Resistance" and that element of the English population who were out and out pro-Boers during the war rose against what they called the "Bishops'" Act, and carried on a furious campaign against it. Several thousands of these self-constituted martyrs have been to prison in preference to paying the Education rate, and thus they have managed to keep aflame prejudice against as sound and constitutional an Act as ever passed the Commons of England. Happily Mr. Balfour remained in power long enough for the perfect operation of the new Education scheme under the County Councils to become apparent to the nation, and to-day the utter poltroonery of Passive Resistance is patent to the nation. The sequel however will be seen in the new Government's treatment of the Act. Of the Wyndham Act, another benevolent piece of legislation to the credit of Mr. Balfour's administration, there is little room here to speak. It has worked most successfully, a large number of Irish landowners having disposed of their land to their tenants, and an era of prosperity for Ireland has undoubtedly set in. In England the other great recent enactment is the Licensing Act, which notwithstanding the objections of the Opposition, has met with the entire approval of the people, and of "the Trade." The object of the Act was not so much to obtain compensation for a publican compulsorily dispossessed of his business as to prevent his being turned out of his house by a bench of packed Nonconformists, until recently a common occurrence. The licensing authority was therefore handed over to the Quarter Sessions, where the publican is in hands of county gentlemen of higher education and broader mind generally than the urban Benches. The money for the compensation of dispossessed publicans is found by the Trade and the Act has already worked most harmoniously. A great many licenses will be got rid of, and no individual publican will be ruined. The publican, for many years an object of oppression by certain Magistrates in England, can now breathe freely, for which he has Mr. Balfour to thank. In the matter of Tariff Reform Mr. Balfour has consistently given Mr. Chamberlain his support. Mr. Balfour has himself set out his policy on his famous half sheet of notepaper, as follows:—

First, I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue. . . .

Secondly, I desire closer commercial union with the Colonies. . . .

Thirdly, no doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties. These can best be dealt with by a Colonial Conference, provided its members are permitted to discuss them unhampered by limiting instructions.

Fourth, and last, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home production.

Mr. Balfour has been persistently upbraided in and out of the House of Commons for his Chinese Labour Bill, but the Anti-Chinese element is precisely that section of the Opposition which is always consistently "again the Government!" Time has shown that the prosperity of South Africa depends on the proper working of her mineral resources and the vehement outcry against the importation of Chinese labour has already largely evaporated.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MR. JOHN MORLEY SPOKEN OF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The name of Mr. John Morley, author of "Life of Mr. Gladstone" is mentioned connection with the appointment of the Secretary of State for India in succession to Mr. Brodrick.

LORD CURZON IN LONDON.

Cordial Reception at Chairing Cross.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Lord and Lady Curzon arrived at Charing Cross this afternoon looking very well. They were loudly cheered by some 300 people assembled on the platform, including Lord Scarsdale, Lord Roberts, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Frank Younghusband, Sir Bennell Rodd and Sir Owen Burne. They were most warmly greeted.

Mr. Brodrick was not among those present.

Lord and Lady Curzon start for the Riviera on the 24th instant.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Lord Curzon had an audience of the King this morning.

SIR A. LAWLEY LEAVES PRETORIA.

A Hearty Send-off.

Sir A. Lawley, the Governor-elect of Madras, has left Pretoria amidst the heartiest demonstrations.

OCCUPATION OF LEMNOS.

Work of the International Fleet.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The International fleet has landed a force and occupied Lemnos.

PENNY POSTAGE TO EGYPT.

From next Week.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

In view of the exceptional relations between His Majesty's and the Khedive's Governments it has been arranged to extend the penny postage to Egypt and the Soudan from the 15th instant.

FINLAND ARMING.

Preparing for the Diet Meeting.

A despatch from Stockholm states that every steamer leaving there for Finland is laiden with arms and ammunition, and many carry old Swedish guns. It is believed the Finns are arming prior to the meeting of the Diet.

FURTHER HONOURS.

A New Peer and a G. C. M. G.

Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been raised to the Peerage.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke has been created Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Hugh Armstead, Royal Academician.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

At the Government opium sales here to-day 2,000 chests of Behar opium changed hands at an average price of Rs. 1,402 per chest.

THE EX-PREMIER.

Politician, Golfer and Book-Worm.

THE MAN AND HIS HOME.

How many men really know Mr. Balfour as he is? The ex-Premier shares at least one characteristic with his late illustrious uncle, Lord Salisbury—he is almost universally misunderstood by the man in the street. The late noble Premier, it is true, never took any pains to cultivate popularity. He trusted to time and the innate good sense of the rising generation for his legislation to be appreciated at its true worth, and his nephew—his favourite nephew!—has as little regard for the plaudits of the multitude as had his uncle. At the same time he is not above cultivating the good opinion of men of enlightenment, and no man knows how to condescend more gracefully than does Mr. Balfour. In his Eton days he was a book-worm, and they called him "Pretty Fanny." That fact has been so often chronicled by newspaper paragraphists that the "man in the street" has come to believe that the ex-Premier is a mild-tempered, soft voiced something in trousers, who holds his high position by virtue of being his mother's son. The newspaper cartoonists have probably done even more to convey the same impression by drawing him as a thin, pale, narrow-chested weakling, with a languid air and a sickly smile.

Such is the popular idea of Mr. Balfour. It could scarcely be more contrary to the truth. The ex-Premier is in reality, a tall, well-made, manly fellow, with a strong, clear voice, a good pair of arms, and a chest which many an officer of his Majesty's Army might envy. The only resemblance between the Balfour of the cartoons and the Balfour of the links as the pince-nez. Mention of the links reminds me of that episode not long ago when, playing at north Berwick with his old cronies, the octogenarian Lord Wemyss, Lord Elcho and if I remember right, Mr. Charteris, the party saw a boat in danger, and Mr. Balfour was soon well out to sea assisting the rest to get the boat into safe waters. It was Lord Wemyss, by the way who called Mr. Balfour's uncle Lord Salisbury, a d—d fool to his face in the House of Lords. Mr. Balfour likes the Laird none the less for that. Lord Wemyss is now eighty-seven, but continues to play golf with Mr. Balfour, and beat him, every summer.

Golf is not Mr. Balfour's only diversion, and a more daring motorist it would be hard to find. Mr. Balfour is, in fact, an incorrigible road-hog. Three times has he been fined for scorching, and his speed per mile shows no alarm on his part. On the first occasion on which he was police-courted his speed was twenty-five miles an hour and his fine £6; on the second occasion the speed was twenty-three miles and the fine £5; on the third occasion, which was on May 6 last at Clouds near Salisbury, this break-neck Premier was scorching at thirty-three miles per hour. A facetious M. P. suggested that to save the lives of the people and poultry of those parts, Mr. Balfour should take a balloon the next time he goes to Clouds.

It was on July 25th, in that year of revolutions, 1848, that Arthur James Balfour, now ex-First Minister of the Empire, was born at Whittingehame House, Prestonkirk, East Lothian. Eight years later, his father's death made him Balfour of Whittingehame, the third of the line. The first was his grandfather, James Balfour, at one time M. P. for Haddington. This gentleman had been a contractor in India, where he made a large fortune; with part of it he purchased the Whittingehame estate, to which the Prime Minister's father, James Maitland Balfour, succeeded in 1847. But the Balfours of Whittingehame came of an ancient house, of "a good stock," as they say in Scotland. The successful contractor was the second son of the Balfour of Balbirnie of that day; these Balfours of Balbirnie can trace back their descent without a break to the fourteenth century. Whittingehame stands amid wide-spreading pastures and shady woodland on the ridges sloping down from the Lammermuir Hills, and beside it runs through the grounds a sparkling trout stream in a lovely glen, on the other side of which is an ancient castle-keep, where the murder of Darnley was plotted four hundred and forty years ago.

When Mr. James Balfour, the first Balfour of Whittingehame, purchased the property there was no mansion-house—the old tower of the Douglases not being exactly suitable as a residence, and he at once set about building the present Whittingehame House. It was erected in 1818 from designs by Smirke, the architect of the Royal Exchange in London. The library at Whittingehame is not a place for students only, and reveals our bachelor Prime Minister in a very pleasant light. The library is the largest room in the house—it is a really noble apartment light, and spacious. Its walls, from floor to ceiling, are lined with books—books of all sorts, but the majority are books of the kind which made books a substantial world. The frivolous book will be found to have been relegated to the smoking-room—and Mr. Balfour does not smoke. The library is the room in the house which is perhaps most used; but it is certainly not used for purposes of study only for on one or the tables are to be seen boxes of children's games and packs of picture and playing cards and the like, all for the delectation of Mr. Balfour's nephews and nieces, who are often at Whittingehame, and with whom and to whom he is Prime Minister in quite a special sense.

Most characteristic of the man is the study, Mr. Balfour's own room when he is at home. The study is dedicated, one might say, to his favourite literature, his favourite art, and his favourite sport. It overflows with books, the walls are lined with them, tables are heaped with them. Mr. Balfour once said. "I am never tempted to regret that Gutenberg was born," and by acquiring books he acts up to what he has said—Whittingehame House is full of them. On the right of the fireplace is Mr. Balfour's chair, a low, wide, very comfortabe chair under a shaded gas bracket. Within easy reach of his hand, as he sits there is a shelf on which is a fine edition of Rudyard Kipling, above it another shelf on which is an equally fine edition of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Balfour's favourite art is music and after books the most prominent object in his study is a grand piano; in his study in Downing-street also is a grand piano.

Amongst the first things noticed on entering the study are two stands of golf clubs, unerring evidence of his favourite sport. And from the windows there are to be seen on the lawns the small red flags which indicate that golf is played in the grounds; but it is usually by the ladies and the children of the Balfour family, rarely by the Prime Minister himself. He goes over to North Berwick and puts up at a private hotel there when he is bent on the ancient and royal game.

Mr. Balfour is more than ten years younger than Mr. Chamberlain, so that it is just possible that the Laird of Whittingehame has laid down the Premiership only to take it up again ere long. All loyal Conservatives will at any rate wish him many years of health and happiness in the well-earned respite from political activity which will now be his.

ARLEY.

THE FEELING IN ST PETERSBURG.

Hopeless Chaos,

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 5.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, says that on the whole, the feeling is more confident and the nervousness is no longer so marked. The people are getting used to the situation.

It is stated that the postal and telegraphic employes have resolved to continue their strike for twenty days more.

All the troops in the vicinity have been called in to St. Petersburg. The run on the Savings Bank continues.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Communication was momentarily obtained with isolated points in Russia to-day, but immediately rebroken.

The mutinous conduct of the troops led to disturbances at Kharkoff and Kishineff from the same cause as originated the disturbances at Kieff where seventy were killed and three hundred wounded.

Martial law has been proclaimed there.

[illegible] heavy falls in Russian stocks took place to-day, and caused a collapse on the Paris Bourse, verging on a panic.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Union of the Unions is playing a most important role in Russia and exercising the widest control over the revolutionary movement and intends demanding Count de Witte to convoke a constitutional assembly.

ST. PETERSBURG IN REVOLUTION.

PEN-PICTURES FROM A RESIDENT.

THE following notable account of the condition of St. Petersburg at the end of October is extracted from the letters of an English girl of eighteen years of age, who is living in the Russian capital. They give a graphic account of the smaller incidents of life in a city in which revolution is developing:

Thursday, October 26.—To-day we took one of the river steamers up the river to see some people F. has got to know. They live right up the river, in the factory and mill part of St. Petersburg, about an hour's trip. Mr. H. showed us two Cossack whips, used in the January riots. The one was the proverbial Cossack whip, consisting of a short stick handle, a thong plaited like our dog's whip, only tighter, about two feet long, and at the end a heavy piece of lead, roughly covered with leather, which was kept in place by a jagged wire—the leather a well-thought-out piece of cruelty.

The other, though the by far more innocent-looking of the two, is really the most deadly. It has the same rough little handle, and at the end is a three-foot long whip which consist of many strips of thin leather very tightly plaited, having the appearance of a bar of iron, swinging loose from the stick by a flat piece of leather about five inches long. This long straight piece of plaited leather is round, and about half an inch in diameter, and is very heavy, and that is all the whip consists of. One blow from that whip would certainly stun, and possibly kill, a man. The Cossacks, riding on their little devils of ponies, strike down at the men with these frendish whips and are the terror of all insurgents.

We stayed till 6-30, and then left. We arrived at our little landing-stage through rain and wind, and just saw a boat leaving it. We did not mind much then, as the men in it seemed rowdy, and another was due in ten minutes, but boat after boat passed without stopping. We eventually learned that there was a revolutionary meeting at the eleventh line (the one next to us) that night; that the mill people from up the river from all the mills had terrorised the captains of all these boats and had forced them to take them direct from higher up the river down to the eleventh line, without putting in anywhere for ordinary passengers. There was nothing for it but just to wait and see what came. Boats passed one after the other until at last we saw one putting in to our stage. It was not alongside before the cry was heard: "The military are on board; we are safe; come along!" and go we did, you may be sure, and with us many others who had been waiting like ourselves.

FELLOWS IN ADVERSITY.

The boat was almost in darkness, but we could distinguish many soldiers sitting about on the seats, with fixed bayonets, and amongst them many people of the lower and middle classes. There we sat for a whole hour. On one side of us was an officer discussing politics, and "not" taking the side of the Government; all round us were men under him, prepared for action should it be necessary. We sat cheek by jowl with ruffians from the mills, with fierce, intelligent looking men, with young boys, and with women—and such women! Young in age, old in brain, with thin, sharp faces, compressed lips, knit eyebrows, silent, vindictive, like cats, they sat. They were all going to the meeting, though under a military guard so that they should not molest the captain of the steamer and prevent him stopping at the different stages, as the others had done. One of the boys had a musical instrument, and in semi-darkness he played it and sang Russian songs—such weird music—and as he sang the tense expressions round us relaxed until presently those fierce faces took a look of exultant joy, of triumph, and of power. There was something grand about the scene, which the one solitary lamp, as it swung to and fro with the motion of the boat, lighted up.

Every now and then it also lighted up another scene—an officer serving his Majesty the Czar inciting men and women to rebellion; a youngish, good-looking man, bending down and surrounded by eager faces. One felt sorry that he was acting the part of a hypocrite for one or the other side. F. could not catch all the conversation, but heard sufficient for us to know what he was saying and which side he was ostensibly taking. At last we arrived at our destination and left the boat, where I felt, I had had a glimpse of real fighting life—a glimpse of women fully capable of using a knife if necessary, and driving it home. It impressed me very much, and excited me.

Friday.—This morning all the shops were shut and barricaded on this side! On the St. Petersburg side the Nevsky shops were open, but not many others. All the railways are on strike except the one into Finland, and all letters, &c. will have to come here via Sweden and Finland! The English Ambassador had arranged to leave for his holiday yesterday, but no trains went so he left by sea to-day, by the Kurgan but had to travel in an ordinary cabin (instead of the nice state-room available for the "barista-cracy"), with others in the cabin. Thirty people with first-class ticket travelled second (steerage) rather than not go at all; the boat was crammed.

Oh, and this morning all the schools boys and girls both, struck work and marched through the streets singing, and collecting, huge crowds. Consequence—the mounted police came out and, I believe, dispersed them. We saw them pouring out of the schools, of which there are two close to us, and also we later saw the mounted police canterlog away in the direction they had gone. Groups of soldiers are patrolling the streets in case of disorders, and we hear that after six this evening the trams are going to strike. Everything is absolutely quiet at present, but there is a sort of feeling in the air that reminds me of the quiet in the country before a heavy thunderstorm. Some say there will be bloodshed to-morrow; others that it will all quieten down in a day or two. Nobody knows anything at all really; one can but watch and wait. There has been fighting and bloodshed up the river, beyond where we were yesterday, and they have had the Cossacks out there. We met a lot to-day returning, very muddy and dirty, both horses and men, and more than one riderless horse being led along. I wonder what I shall have to say to-morrow. Nothing dreadful, I hope.

HOPE AND ANGUISH.

Saturday.—I have much to tell you this morning of interest. We are living in stirring times indeed. Yesterday morning all appeared quiet quies. Most of the shops were open, though many of them were having wooded barricades made in case of need. F. had to go to the Russian Bank in the course of the morning, and on getting into conversation with the bank manager, who was there, he heard that three banks were closed owing to Reformists having entered them and persuaded the clerks, &c., to strike work. F remarked that in that case he would hurry up and get his money and be off, for that band might be visited too. "Oh no; no fear of that; we are quaite safe," was the manager's reply. The words were hardly out of his mouth when a crowd of people streamed into the big central hall of the bank, at one end of which F. was standing. It was not a crowd of ruffians of work people, but a crowd of educated men and women, ladies amongst them, well dressed and refined. They numbered about forty in all, and one man began speaking quite quietly to the bank clerks and cashiers, asking them to join them and promising them that they would lose nothing by it &c.,

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE MANŒUVRES AT RAWALPINDI.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

50,000 MEN ENGAGED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, DEC. 5.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the Commander-in-Chief's camp this morning and witnessed the opening of the Rawalpindi manœuvres. The Royal train was met at Hasan Abdul by Lord Kitchener. The Prince drove thence to Kala Ke Serai, while the Princess proceeded in train to Budho whence she proceeded on an elephant to join the Prince and party and witnessed the advanced cavalry of Northern and Southern Armies come into contact.

The general idea of the manœuvres is that an invading Northern force crosses the Indus at daybreak on the fourth, while mobilization of the Southern forces was still incomplete. A concentration is in progress at Rawalpindi, but inferior in numbers to the strength of the Northern forces already in field. While large reinforcements which will ultimately be available cannot arrive for some days, it is the aim of the Northern force to capture Rawal Pindi before the arrival of reinforcements and the object of the Southern force is to prevent the enemy reaching Rawal Pindi before the reinforcements arrive.

The Manœuvres are being directed by the Commander-in-Chief with Sir Bindon Blood as Deputy Director. Sir Archibald Hunter commands the Northern and invading force and Sir A. Gaselee the Southern Army.

After the meeting of advanced cavalry this morning a cavalry charge took place in front of the position occupied by their Royal Highnesses. The Princess afterwards proceeded by train to Rawal Pindi.

The day's manœuvres have been entirely in the nature of cavalry operations. At twelve o'clock the Souther cavalry drove off the force of the Northerners. But this afternoon the Northeners opened a successful attack, the Southern cavalry finding the Northerners advancing in force fell back under cover of their artillery, and the Northern artillery coming into action an interesting duel took place. The Northern infantry reinforced the cavalry and the Southerners fell back upon their own infantry which began to emerge from a line of hills in this position. The cavalry operations ceased and the infantry bivouacked. They are expected to come into contact to-morrow.

The area over which the Manœuvres extend is admirably adapted for the purpose, the plain broken by nullahs extending between a wide circle of hills.

To-day's operations concluded with troops extended in the neighbourhood of the village of [illegible]. Two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry with divisional and corps troops are engaged on each side, nearly 50,000 men in all taking part.

THE PRINCE AND THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The following letter has been received by the Colonel commanding Calcutta Fort Defence Volunteers from Sir Walter Lawrence:—

"I have received from Major-General Beatson and laid before the H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the copy of the Annual forwarded by the Lieutenant-Governor as Honorary Colonel of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

"His Royal Highness begs that His Honour will be good enough to express His Royal Highness's thanks for the book and also his congratulations to the Corps on their having won the Prince of Wales' Shield for the ambulance work in the first year of the competition for the same."

VIEWS OF THE TOUR.

The visit of Prince and Princess of Wales has aroused such great and universal interest in this country, that the progress of their Royal Highnesses through India will be followed with the keenest possible interest by all races and creeds in the Peninsula. The ceremonies in the various States and at the various Courts are being carried out on the most magnificent scale, and will cause much excitement and general curiosity. Compratively few persons will be able to see even a portion of them, but both those and the far greater number not so privileged will welcome the pictorial record now appearing in our illustrated contemporary, "The Graphic" (London, sixpence weekly). The special artists of "The Graphic" will follow the Royal Party throughout their journeyings, and when we remember the admirable manner in which the visit to India of King Edward, when Prince of Wales, was pictorially chronicled by "The Graphic," there can be no doubt that the illustrations in our contemporary of the present Royal Tour will form a valuable historical record of one of the most noteworthy events in British history.

LORD MINTO'S POSITION.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

Lord and Lady Minto attended a garden party given by the Colonel and Officer of the King's Own Regiment here to-day.

It is understood that the change of ministry at home will not effect any alteration in connection with Lord Minto, who is likely to stay on under the Liberals.

THE MOTOR IN THE MAIL SERVICE.

"MOTOR CARS have come to stay." This is almost an ancient adage, but it appears likely that it is as suitable for India as for anywhere else, if we may judge from the recent type of vehicle, which has just been imported in the shape of a Royal Mail Van. We had an opportunity of trying this vehicle yesterday, and nothing can be more satisfactory than the ease of manipulation and smooth running, which was shewn to be possible. The vehicle in question has been specially designed to carry both mails and passengers. It is fitted with a strong canopy and side curtains, as a protection from monsoon. With large wheels and solid tyres, it is capable of being driven over almost any kind of road. It is specially built for slow speed, the maximum being about 18 miles an hour. The car is one of a series of several, being imported to the order of an enterprising native Contractor in the vicinity of Amraoti, who has decided for himself that the time has arrived when he should substitute Motor Cars for his Tongas, as by doing so he can expedite the carriage of Government mails, and so obtain an increased subsidy.

The technical details of the car are as follows:—It is built in Coventry with a double cylinder engine of 14 h.p. with a substantial gear, mounted on high wheels so that the vehicle can if necessary pass through water without damaging the machinery. The front seat will seat three people, and there is accommodation in the back portion of the wagonnette for other six or seven people. A mail box is placed behind the driver's seat, and a further box of mails or luggage can be accommodated on the roof. Our experience of yesterday's ride was perfectly satisfactory, and we look forward to the time when the ordinary up-country tonga will be replaced by this excellent vehicle.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

A Difficult Selection Task.

'VARSITIES' TRIAL EIGHTS.

MOTORS AT OLYMPIA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

THE task of those charged with the selection of the English fifteen to meet New Zealand in the now memorable game of Saturday last, was one of exceptional difficulty. In most seasons, it is fairly easy for those possessing some familiarity with English players to select a side presenting at least the appearance of strength, but this season there is such a dearth of players of prominent personality, and such a plethora of decent mediocrities, that even the selection of the Rest of the South side to meet the West of England at Bristol was the reverse of easy. "Rest of the South" covers a pretty wide area, and when the selectors, in their desire to try individual players, give expression to the "representation of districts" idea the result is rarely satisfactory. So far as the New Zealanders are concerned, the forwards that gave the best display were the Midlands pack, they fairly "held" the Colonials all through the second half at Leicester on October 28. On this form, so far as the match with New Zealand was concerned, the Midlands had a right to the majority of places in the South eight. To pick only one or two of the pack would have been an error. The selection of the backs was even more difficult, except in the case of the full-back. Lee was assured of this position, for on present form he is much the best back in the South. The third line was extremely difficult to select. Raphael, on his form for Surrey against the New Zealanders, could such be left out, yet his selection meant the taking of "the Raphael risk," for the Old Merchant Taylor is not dependable, he is either very good or the opposite. Godfrey, of Richmond, has the merit of being consistent, while Coopper is such a fine kick that his claims to inclusion cannot be ignored. Of really good wings there is a decided dearth. Hind is certainly the fastest. Much the soundest and most dependable wing available was Hearson, the Cambridge secretary. A line made up of Godfrey and Raphael as centres, with Hearson and Hind on the wings, would probably have given as much satisfaction as any that could have been selected. There was happily some prospect of the "half" difficulty being overcome by the reappearance of H. Mainprice, last season's Cambridge captain. Mainprice, it will be remembered, was selected against Wales, but was unable to play owing to an injury to his shoulder. The injury in question kept Mainprice out of the field for the rest of the season. He has now quite recovered and intends to resume playing. This being so, his selection is assured. His probable partner on form would be Braithwaite, of Leicester, for Stoop's injury will probably keep him out of the field until the second half of the season.

Last season the London F. A., realising the futility of playing County matches with second-rate teams, called a meeting of representatives of their leading senior clubs, to consider the difficulties arising from the divergent interests of County and club. The outcome of this meeting was a rule which is now adopted by that association, that [illegible] more than one representative match in any one season shall be arranged on a Saturday, the date of which shall be published not later than January 31, in each year, and for this match the association shall have first call upon all players selected by the Teams Selection Committee. Every club has, therefore, ample notice of date, and can arrange a fixture accordingly. It is an understood thing that a club engaged in any cup-tie on that particular date shall not be expected to assist the country, and, further, that the county will not call upon any one club for an unreasonable number of players. If, therefore, clubs will loyally support their association there should be little difficulty in getting together a representative team, at all events when the match is played in London. When played at a distence, say in Lancashire, there is an added difficulty, for many amateurs must find it impossible to leave London on Friday evening, for football being a recreation and not a business must take second place. This is a point which county authorities must realize, and give due credit to those clubs and players which give them what support they can.

The Oxford Trial Eights, took place at Moulsford on Saturday. Slight changes may yet be necessitated with a view to the proper adjustment of weights, etc., in order to make the crews as equal as possible, but the men themselves go into training forthwith. No. 1 crew is stroked by A. C. Gladstone (Christ Church), who will be remembered as stroke of the winning Eton "Ladies" crew at Henley last July. Included in this eight are E. A. Bally (Merton), a 1904 "Trials" man, C. H. Illingworth (Pembroke), an ex captain of the Radley B. C.; C. R. Wilson (Pembroke), a member of the 1905 Radley Eight at Henley, and several excellent heavy weights. Gladstone appears easy to follow, and those behind him use their legs well so far, swing nicely, and exhibit above-average watermanship. No. 2 crew is stroked by E. H. Southwell (Magdalen), who distinguished himself at the same thwart in the recent "Fours" racing. Those behind him include A. H. Arbuthnot (New College), spare man for the University eight last year. E. O. Whitby (University), C. H. Jones (St. John's), and L. E. Jones (Balliol), the Blue. They also appear to have mastered the essentials of good rowing quicker than usual, and exhibit a particularly useful leg-drive. For once in a way the whole available O. U. B. C. talent was not absorbed by the "Trials." Such fine oarsmen as Messrs. Gatehouse and Kirby (the Old Etonians), Graham, Shedden, etc., have yet to be reckoned with.

At Cambridge, too, a good many distinguished oarsmen are standing down this year, notably Messrs. Wormald and Cochrane (the Old Etonians), E. G. Powell (Captain of Boats at Eton last year), D. C. Stuart (the L.R.C. crack), and P. J. Lewis (stroke of the winning Trial in 1904). As at present constituted, however, two fully-average eights are assured. No. 1 is stroked by H. M. Goldsmith (Jesus), and he is being capitally backed up throughout. M. Donaldson (First Trinity), winner of the Colquhouns last year, and G. S. Oddie (Jesus), a 1903 Trials man, are both rowing particularly well at this stage. H. Shimwell (Trinity Hall), well known at Henley, is stroking No. 2 crew, and with his accustomed dash. Included in this combination are A. C. Hutchinson (Trinity Hall), and F. P. F. Scott, (Jesus), both of whom are old Trials men, and several recruits new to the race. All are fairly experienced, however, and any lack of uniformity just now is mainly attributable to the frequent chopping and changing necessitated of late. To steady the work somewhat, the President may yet decide to introduce one or two old hands. There has been some talk of having the Fly race at Putney again, but Cambridge men generally favour the old Littleport to Adelaide Bridge Course.

There was no flourish of trumpets, when the International Motor Exhibition opened at Olympia a few days ago. The doors were thrown ajar, the public walked in, and the deed was done. This show is the fourth held under the auspices of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. It is also the biggest and best. There has been no such display of automobiles and everything pertaining thereto in this country before. Last February, when the third exhibition of the series was held in the great Addison-road hall, every previous effort made on the northern side of the Channel was easily eclipsed. But even so, the promoters were not satisfied. Having obtained a lease of the building, they arranged for the construction of an annexe, giving thousands of extra feet of floor space. All this has been swallowed up by the trade, and their demands were still unsatisfied. Many firms anxious to show their goods have been refused admission simply because all the space had been allotted when they made their applications. Some of these disappointed people have sought refuge at the Agricultural

Hall, where the Stanley Show is being held. The rest—well, they are feeling very unhappy and very much out in the cold.

The scene at Olympia this afternoon was most impressive. As one looks down upon the vast area from the gallery the coup d'œil is truly wonderful. And as one gazes on the splendid picture—a picture that denotes prosperity in every part of it—one cannot but rejoice, for does it not bear testimony to the gigantic growth of the motor industry in this country? For years we lagged sadly behind our French friends, and even the Germans got well ahead, but we no longer have cause to be ashamed of our position. There are several powerful and magnificent cars of foreign make at Olympia, but they are matched, if not excelled, by others which are British through and through, whose qualities will bear the closest examination, and stand the several tests. The gaiety of the scene which the hall presents is enhanced by an effective use of flags, but the stands really require no assistance in this way. The majority of them are resplendent with decorative fittings, and, of course, the cars themselves, with their silver-plate, their luxurious upholstery, and their handsome bodies, add to the brightness of the arena. There is excellent music provided by Lieutenant Charles Godfrey's band, and if any visitor to Olympia feels miserable while he is there it will merely be because the spirit of covetousness is raging within him. Altogether, there are over 300 exhibitors, whereas last February the number stopped short at 250. The new annexe has been set apart for the display of commercial vehicles and marine motors. The consequence is that these sections have double the space that was allotted to them at the last show. It is announced that the Great Western Railway Company, in addition to their ordinary service, are running rail motor-cars at frequent intervals between Westbourne Park and Addison-road.

The Blackmore Vale was a centre of varied interest when Colonel Percy Browne, the new master of the Blackmore Vale Hounds, held his opening meet at the kennels and was welcomed by a very large assemblage of friends, numbering among them members of the hunt, farmers, and other interested spectators on horseback, on wheels, and on foot. On Saturday a vast field flocked to the meet at Templecombe House, where Mr. John Hargreaves, the retiring master, entertained the farmers at a "breakfast." This function ended, Colonel Goodden, on behalf of the members of the hunt, presented Mr. Hargreaves with a beautifully executed silver model of a fox, and a parchment signed by all who had contributed towards the charming souvenir. Among the number who were present at this interesting ceremony were Colonel and Mrs. Percy Browne, Mr. Jackson, (master of the South and West Wilts hounds) and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Goodden, Lord Cairns, Captain Gerald Digby, Mr. Lionel Lambert, Mr. Hugh Grosvenor, Colonel and Mrs. "Jack" Mansel, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Crosse, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Major Phipps-Hornby, the Misses Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boden, Mr. Hugh Neville, and Colonel and Mrs. Ridley, a large majority of whom, including Mr. Hargreaves himself, subsequently rode to the covert side in the wake of the new M. F. H.

Good baskets of coarse fish are this week anticipated as a results of the rainfall, which has refreshed the rivers all round. The Thames has been rising, and in the Shepperton district an angler has had seventeen "runs" with pike, taking some nice fish, the best brace weighing 16lb. Sport has been enjoyed at the Marlow among roach, perch, and pike, and these last-named fish have been taken at most stations. Roach are beginning to feed at last. There are now also better prospects on the Thames tributaries. The Wey and Mole, on Saturday, were undergoing a good flushing. At Wraysbury the Colne has yielded some well-fed perch up to 1-3-4lb., and some roach and pike have been brought to bank in this river at Uxbridge and Rickmansworth. Roach as heavy as 1-1 2lb. have been caught in the Lea, which has also been freshened up and improved for angling. A fine pike of 17lb. has been captured in the Gipping, near Ipswich, and the Great and Little Ouses have fished fairly well at times for pike. Two anglers out on the fen waters near Boston have scored heavily among the roach, making a 43lb. basket, and pike up to 12-1-2lb. have been captured in this part of the country. Sussex rivers are undergoing a good flushing, and the rains have also coloured and risen the Hampshire rivers, in one of which—the Avon—fifty roach have been taken at the Ringwood.

TRUE DAWN OR FALSE?

(Concluded from page 4.)

In fact, a Parliament might be very well imagined so chosen that it would be more conservative than the Government itself. If elected at once it might very easily become such a body as the Duma of Moscow. That is elected, but the Duma is not on that account less conservative, nor could it present a different appearance had it been the Government, and not the citizens of Moscow, who had elected its members.

No, the time is not yet for a representative assembly, based on the suffrages of the whole people, which might issue decrees as violent as they were ignorant and thoughtless. It is quite possible that it might regard the right of the individual—the fundamental principle of all civilised government—just as the old officials did, in which case, without previous decentralisation in jurisdiction and legislation, without previous schooling in provincial self-government, a uniform centralisation in the administration would be reached once more like a man on a fog-bound plain unconsciously returning to the spot from which he started.

Undoubtedly the Russian people should obtain a full measure of freedom to speak and write as they feel, without danger from administration process or otherwise. But what I and other reformers who have not lost our equilibrium so far as to be blinded to the essential elements of the problem believe, is that the form of Parliamentary Government demanded by the most advanced section of the revolutionaries is unsuitable and unworkable in Russia while she still lacks all political experience and political schooling. This we may yet look for in the fulness of time, but, meanwhile, in this dim dawn of Russian liberty our immediate objective can and should be to restrict the unlimited power of the autocracy, and to free the Tsar from the selfish and corrupting influence of his bureaucratic entourage.

For this purpose it would suffice at this early stage to summon to the capital an assembly of men selected by votes from the provincial assemblies in the various governments. Two or three should be sent up from each to the Grand Assembly in the capital, where, among other matters of general administration, they would deliberate upon the drafted laws and the Budget. Necessarily, too, these elected members must be endowed with rights, since, if merely advisory, such a body would inevitably fall into subjection to the old autocracy. And only an Assembly furnished with rights possesses any effective power to restrict the will of the monarch which is the first condition of constitutional liberty, law, and order. Unless the Tsar and his entourage can accustom themselves to the idea that his will is not all-powerful, and that there exists a law independent of him, to which he must bow, it is useless to think of any guarantee for rights or for national liberty, useless to imagine that any bridle has been found for the tyrannous caprices of bureaucratic officialdom. We shall find that after all, it is but a false dawn, that the night has not passed, and that all things are as before.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle) Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BENGAL MOTOR TRIALS.

DATES AND RULES FIXED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The rules and conditions, for the forthcoming automobile reliability trials, here, under the Bengal Association, are published. There will be a run of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles daily for five days between January 26th and January 30th. There will be four classes of cars viz., cars costing over £500 each, (2) over £350, (3) over £210 and (4) less than £210, the last named to have a day off in the middle of the trial. There will be a special prize in each class for motor-cars driven by their owners. Ordinary tour speeds only will be allowed. The prizes will be awarded on total marks earned for each day's performance. The cars, in the three more expensive classes, are to carry at least four adults, those in the cheapest class two adults. Entries are to be sent to the Bengal Automobile Association by the 1st January. Separate rules will apply to motor cycles. The entrance fees for cars range from 50 to 100 rupees according to the class.

MUSICAL DISCORD.

DAMAGES CLAIMED AGAINST A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

At High Court here to-day Mr. Martelli, solicitor, obtained leave on behalf of Mr Alex Marehe, a Musician cand musical instructor, to file a plaint against Miss Mildred Grain, a musical accompanist and Mr. Maurice Bandman, the theatrical manager, claiming Rs. 5,000 damages. Application was also made for an injunction restraining Miss Grain from performing for and assisting Mr. Bandman and for an injunction restraining Mr. Bandman from employing Miss Grain in breach of her agreement with plaintiff. An additional Rs. 5,000 further damages, being claimed in case the Court should not consider plaintiff entitled to the injunction asked for. The plaint is made returnable for Tuesday next.

COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. GAYE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Second Lieutenant Gaye, of the 2nd West Riding Regiment, was arraigned before a general Court Martial here to-day, and was charged in the Courts with scandalous conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. These charges had reference to certain dishonoured cheques issued by the prisoner. Another charge alleged that the prisoner broke his arrest at Dum Dum in October.

SWADESHISM IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE December 4,

Meetings are being held in Delhi in support of the Swadeshi movement, which seems to be taking hold of all Hindu residents. A prominent feature in the programme is the disuse of imported sugar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Approval has been given to the addition of 90 officers to the Indian Army with effect from January next.

Major Arbuthnot, of the 28th Cavalry, is appointed an Attache in the Intelligence Branch as a temporary measure.

Major Clino, Manchester Regiment, is appointed Officiating Staff Captain, Mobilization Branch, at the Army Headquarters.

Major Rennick, of the Intelligence Branch, will be placed on special duty with the Bhutanese and Thibetan potentates visiting this winter.

ARRIVALS, Dec. 4.

Captain H. Waller, 42nd Infantry, on furlough, from Deolali.
Lieut. R. E. Baxter, 80th C. I., on leave, from Kamptee.
Major D. Baker, 102nd Grenadiers, on furlough, from Mhow.
Major H. A. Cummins, R. A. M. C., on leave, from Rawalpindi.
Lt. A. Wood, 9th Hodson's Horse, on leave, from Jullundar.

DEPARTURES, Dec. 4.

Lieut. I. G. McConaghy, 25th Cavalry, from furlough, to Mian Mir.
Lt F. H. Stewart, I. M. S., to join to Umballa.
Capt. A. Waller, 42, Deolali Regiment, on furlough, to Europe.
Major A. T. Rowlandson, 124 Baluchis, on duty, to Poona.
Lt. A. S., Hartley, the Buffs, from leave, to Poona
Capt. J. Dorgan, R. A. M. C., off leave, to Poona.

LADY LAMINGTON'S ILLNESS.

At its meeting on Friday last the Museum Committee requested the Chairman, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., to be so good as to convey the following Resolution to His Excellency Lord Lamington.

"That this Committee have learnt with deep regret of the impending departure of His Excellency the Governor on account of the serious illness of Lady Lamington, but they hope and trust that her Ladyship may soon be restored to health, and that they will both return to resume the place which they have acquired in the esteem and regard of the people of this Presidency."

To the above His Excellency the Governor replied on the 2nd instant as follows:—

"I acknowledge with deep felt gratitude the Resolution that the Museum Committee have passed expressing in such warm terms, the kind feelings, and good wishes that they entertain for Lady Lamington and myself. Please convey my thanks to the Members of the Committee, and say how happy I am to know that there is no immediate necessity for my severance from connection with Bombay.

BIJOU TROUBADOURS.

So successful were Messrs. Liddiard and Middleton's Bijou Troubadours at the Town Hall, last week, that they are continuing their stay in Bombay until Saturday. To-day there are two appearances of these eleven youngsters, a matinee at 4-30 and an evening performance at 9-30. Two "shows" will also be given on Saturday at the Town Hall. To-morrow and on Friday, however, the Troubadours will migrate to the Novelty Theatre, when a performance at the usual hour will be given each evening.

BOXING AT THE GAIETY.

SOME INTERESTING SPORT.

The boxing competition at the Gaiety Theatre last night attracted a good audience, much interest being taken in the meeting of the Champions of the various British ships in Harbour and the nominees of the regiment stationed here. The Referee was Lieutenant Thew, Indian Army, Mr. R. Fischer and Qr-Master Sergeant Chinnery of the Gymnasium Staff, Poona, acted as Judges, Mr. C. Arthur Ellis was time-keeper and Mr. F. Hogan was M. C. Promptly at the hour for opening the rounds, Jack Hare, ex 8st. Champion of England, and Pat. O'Keefe, winner of the 10st. encounter at the National Sporting Club last year, appeared inside the ropes and were quickly at work. Hare is a little thickish chap, with a particular penchant for his opponent's ribs. He soon told on the Irishman, generally managing to get his blow in first, and though they were both game, Jack Hare had no difficulty in putting Pat out of court.

The next item on the bill was a "six round fight" between young Sparks of the "Terrible" and Dave Wilson of the Royal Scots. This was a hurricane bout, and Sparks quickly had his man down. For the next minute Sparks was up and down most of the time, but he was a plucky fellow and showed plenty of spirit. In the second round his vicissitudes were equally great and when time was called for [illegible] he was unable to lift an arm. The "Terrible" man was therefore declared winner, and well he supported the traditions of his ship.

A strange combat was the struggle between Corporal Ford of the Royal Scots and Gunner Macey of the R. G. A. Both men of muscle, going 10 stone 4 lbs. each, albeit a bit clumsy, they looked uncommonly fit, and game for anything. The Gunner had the best of the bout all through, and Ford was on his back five times in the first round. When "Time" was called Ford appeared a done man, but in the second round he showed surprising powers of recuperation and stood up to his man like a bruiser. The round was tame generally, Macey not being so fit as in round one, but in the third tackle, Ford was quickly subdued and Macey won another victory for the R. G. A.

The Twenty Rounds Battle between Sam Newman, Champion of China and Manila, and Paddy Burke was a poor show. Too wary to do anything in the first round, they came up smiling in round two, which had not been in progress many seconds before Paddy was prostrate from a slashing blow on the jaw. He failed to come up within the necessary ten seconds, and Newman remained as victorious as ever.

A three round spar between Cockburn of the "Terrible" and MacDermott of the "Renown" provided an interesting bit of sport and concluded a very interesting evening.

MR. GOKHALE'S RETURN.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has resolved to arrange to give a public reception to the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E., on his arrival from England, by the next mail steamer, on Friday, the 8th of December. It is expected that the steamer will arrive early in the morning, and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale will be able to land between 8 and 9 in the morning.

THE FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The manager, after a moment of stupefaction hurried out, and in less than a minute three of the police entered. The head man of the three strode up to the speaker and boisterously told him and his companions to "clear out" but the crowd stood firm and would not go. The police left them and went into the street. In less than ten second the big hall was filled with armed soldiers with fixed bayonets. They at once surrounded the people, and 'Marche!' said the police. These ladies and gentlemen, these eager youths, so quietly triumphant two minutes ago, walked with downcast eyes and lagging footsteps, between lines of rough uncultured men, clad in thick, rough, brown coats, with unclean hands and faces. Down the steps through the big bank doors, out into the great Moskole, where ladies and gentlemen of fashion are driving up and down. Two women lead the sad cavalcade; here and there a lady would be in need of an arm on either side to support her in her degrading walk to a Russian prison, there to be left uncared for, eating and sleeping amongst the scum of St. Petersburg, for in these times they do not discriminate between peasant and noble. Thus does the Czar look after his people; thus does he give them justice; for this treatment and worse does he expect their love and loyalty.

The minutes and it is all over. Forty men and women have given their freedom for their cause. But what are forty men and women? One hundred and sixty were killed this morning in the Putiloff district, and still St. Petersburg has the appearance of an ordinary town—people going about their business, ladies shopping and driving about in their luxurious carriages. Last night the electric light and the water were cut off . . . . In the meantime the shops prepare barricades for their windows, the housekeepers get in provisions, the mill-owners and directors wait in hourly dread for the safety of their lives and those of their wives and children; the business men close their offices, and the civilians go about the streets cautiously, avoided large groups or people and keeping to the emptier streets. No trams are running, and they say that the trains will not run until November 1, Russian date. The mails go by torpedo-boat to Danzig, and there join the Nord Express, which goes twice a week. Soldiers are everywhere, but are seldom to be seen. The people called out the Czar, but he is safely guarded at Tsarskoe-Selo. They were offered Witte, but they will not have Witte. They want their precious "Little Father," as he used (!) to be called, but they will not get him. Forty thousand men surround him—let us hope for his sake that those men are loyal.

THE ARCTIC MYSTERIES.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM'S VIEWS.

Sir Clements Markham is an expert in everything relating to Arctic exploration, and he is invariably worth an attentive hearing, writes the "Westminster." He spoke to the Royal Geographical Society on "The Next Great Arctic Discovery." He holds the opinion that Nansen's discovery of a Polar Ocean with a depth of 2,000 fathoms has lifted the veil from the Arctic regions. That this ocean extends to and beyond the Pole is shown by convincing evidence. It is hardly likely that there can be much land rising from this ocean of 2,000 fathoms deep. At the present time the Beaufort Sea, bounded by the Parry Islands on the east and Alaska on the south, is the least known part of the Arctic region, and the one which contains the most interesting geographical seas. A theory has been advanced that in the North of the Beaufort Sea a line of islands must exist between Prince Patrick Island and Siberia. But many doubt whether the ice in the Beaufort Sea is not part of the ice in the Polar Ocean itself. In this case no islands could exist. Knowledge of the Arctic region will remain very incomplete until this sea is explored. He would like to see the Discovery anchored in a secure harbour in Melville Sound for two winters. The vessel should be manned by British seamen, sufficient in number to form three extended sledging parties, and three depot parties. Their object must be to explore this unknown section of the Continental shelf over the Beaufort Sea as far as the edge of the Polar Ocean, in order, if possible, to find land. This geographical achievement is properly the work of the Government, but if our rulers continued to neglect this duty, so deeply felt and well performed of old, it must be advocated by a society. Dr. A. H. Harrison has offered to make an attempt to reach Prince Patrick Island, and to traverse part of the Beaufort Sea in the hope of discovering land. Another aspirant is an enthusiastic young Dane, Mr. Einar Mikkelsen. These expeditions will involve great hardships, and Sir Clements declared that he had never encouraged enterprises unless the advantages to be gained were in proportion to the risks to be encountered. He believed that in this case the results to be sought were of the highest geographical importance. He was far from committing himself to a decided opinion on any of the points that had been discussed.

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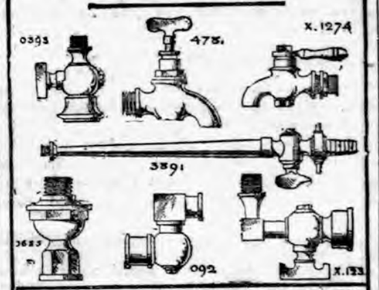

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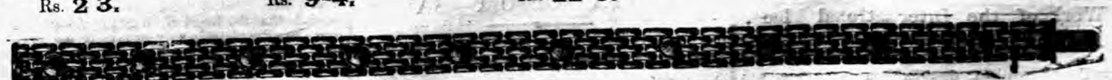

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The Secretary of State amused his hearers at the Guildhall by some description of the situation in whichhe finds himself. If there has been peace among the men of war, there has been war among the men of peace. They have been saying hard things of Mr. Arnold-Forster and his Army Scheme. The lightning, as he says, has flashed round his head, and the thunder reverberated. We have been compelled to hurl many a thunderbolt ourselves. The worst of it is that some of his self-constituted advisers offer him half-a-dozen different schemes and policies which appear to be mutually destructive. He says he intends one of these days to turn them loose into the literary arena, where they will eat each other up. Notwithstanding all this advice, the Secretary of State holds fast to his own principles, but we are very glad to see that he now commends Lord Roberts for pointing out that the force which this country will require in time of war must be infinitely greater than the nation can or ought to maintain on a war footing in time of peace. If Mr Arnold-Forster will give effect to that policy, which we have never ceased to declare essential, he will win the praise of all who value their country's welfare. He says he does not believe the problem which he specially has in hand to be hopeless or insoluble. Happily he could tell us, with no uncertain sound, that the Army is improving day by day in training and in the character of its personnel and we hope also in numbers. He quoted Sir John French, who is not a man sparing of blame or criticism, in proof of what he said, and we believe Mr. Arold-Forster was right in declaring that this improvement is true, not only of a part, but of the whole and we hope he may be justified in his declaration that as regards numbers, armament, training, and the character of the personnel, the Army in two years' time will be better than it has been for many a long year.

The War Office has been determined to form a central infantry depot at Lichfield This measure is described as being experimental, and the test will certainly be watched with a very great deal of interest. The depot will be opened early next year, and will comprise the regimental depots of the North and South Staffordshire Regiments, which are at Lichfield already, to which the depots of the Lincolnshire Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiments, now respectively at Lincoln, Leicester and Derby, will be united. It is argued that the advantages as regards administration and training which large depots possess have been illustrated by the results achieved at the Guards depot at Caterham, the Rifle depot at Winchester, and the Royal Marine depot at Walmer. We thus witness one other step being taken tentatively towards the Army scheme presented to Parliament last year. The grouping of regimental districts was shown in Appendix C of the Special Army Order of January 6, where Lichfield the headquarters of the North Midland Group of Regimental Districts, embraced the 10th, 17th, 38th, 64th and 45th Regimental District. When the line depots have been removed from Lincoln, Leicester and Derby, the Militia battalions at these places will alone remain.

The are various opinions as to the merits of the system of large depots. Many officers regard them as presenting an almost unmixed evil, but other argue that the assembly of a large number of Line recruits at a central depot will enable the training to be conducted in very much better conditions. Mr. Arnold-Forster has described the routine in the regimental depots as depressing, and in some cases quite inadequate. He said that the mixing up of Line and Militia recruits was bad for both forces, and that the restricted scale of the depots prevented them from being made attractive. They were without bands or proper gymnasia; their recreation rooms were dispiriting and illadapted for the purpose, and nothing could be more disheartening "than the time spent by a recruit in one of these unnecessary depots; they lack every quality which a good depot should possess, and they perform no useful function. "Whatever value the Regimental Districts might possess as mobilisation centres and storehouses, Mr. Arnold-Forster said they were "the fifth wheel of the coach, their existence being most detrimental to military efficiency. The idea was to retain the linked-battalion system for the purpose of exchange, but to abolish it for the purposes of drafts, by training the recurits in the large depots, so that it would no longer be necessary to maintian an exact correspondence between the number of units abroad and at home —"a correspondence absolutely unsuited to modern conditions." We hope that some further light may be thrown upon what is proposed to be done, but we suppose that the central infantry depot at Lichfield is an experiment in the direction indicated in the Memorandum upon Army Reform. We published at the time various criticisms of the proposed large depots, and certain contributed articles showing the evil effects which some soldiers expected to result from the application of the principle. We are not, however, inclined to condemn off-hand the new arraugement. As an experiment, it is interesting, and should be observed with care and vigilance.

We are led by these remarks to draw attention to some points in the Memorandum on Army Reform, which, though remarkable enough, is in danger of being partially forgotten. Its author said there was at the time, no evidence to show that the Aamy, either in composition or number, was the Army which is really required to satisfy the peculiar needs of the Empire. This is precisely what is being said at the present time, and Lord Roberts avers that it is no better fitted for war than it was when the South African War broke out. Mr. Arnold-Froster also said that the Army was not fully and scientifically organised for war, though its business was to be able to engage in war at the shortest notice. Some steps have been taken with a view to remedying this state of things but the progress made is obscure and undetermined. It is a question whether some of the measures adopted will help us to attain the object in view. Again it was said that all branches of the Army were raised on a system which led to endless friction, wasteful effort bad work and, in some cases, to discontent and misunderstanding. Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona. Good work was done before the present regime, and as to friction, discontent, and misunders anding, we are afraid they are more rife in the Army than in any recent period of its history. Owing to the defects which Mr. Arnold-Forster discovered he declared the system to be wasteful and unsatisfactory, and described the Army it gava us as one of the most costly machines ever devised. All this may have been true, but we fear that it is now more than ever true. The cost is still prodigious, and the actual readiness for war is denied by Lord Roberts and a great many who think with him which is not, of course, to say that progress has not been made for the individual training of the Army has advanced wonderfully

Mr. Arnold-Forster has made his "apologia" in regard to the Indian drafts in a letter addressed to Sir Gilber Parker. He appears to have been goaded to this expression of his views by much adverse criticism, such as he himself used to direct against his predecessors. His explanation is perfectly clear and logical, and his worst enemy will admit that he has shown explicitly what is the situation in regard to this disputed matter. Large numbers of men who were serving in India at the time of the South African War were induced to extend their service from seven or eight years to twelve years, and these are beginning to take their discharge. Then the men who entered the Army under Mr. Brodrick's three years' scheme of enlistment are now, in a proportion about 75 per cent of the whole, leaving the colours to enter the Reserve. To these sources of wastage must be added the normal rate due to death invaliding, discharge, and he passage of seven and eight years' men to the Reserve. There is thus, at the present time, and will be up to 1907, a very great and abnormal was age. It has been calculated, indeed, that next year no less than 38,000 men will leave the infantry, either on discharge or on transfer to the Reserve while in 1907 the figure will rise as high as 42,000 falling in 1908 to 25,000. It is perfectly obvious, as Mr. Arnold-Forster justly says, that no ordinary recruiting will suffice to fill up this gap suddenly created, and, unless special expedients are successful, such as inducing men in India extend by the grant of a bounty, or of facilities for furlough at home, there will be a considerable deficiency, although Mr. Arnold-Forster says not a serous or dangerous one.

All this is very sound and logical but the successful experiment, if we may so describe it, of long service—22,051 men have been enlisted for the infantary since October 21, 1904—is now itself to be experimented with by subjecting it to the competition of short services, in order to create the necessary reserve, while seven battalions are to be removed from the draft-producing establishment. We do not wish to forecast failure, though we have no confidence that both forms of recruiting will flourish together. The short service men are to be two years with the colours and ten years in Reserve, instead of six, as was proposed by the original scheme. We should like to hear the opinion of the military advisers upon this matter. It must be remembered that our short service man cannot be worked so hard during his two years with the colours as the Continental two-years' man, who is also called up from time to time during his Reserve service. The professional value of a two-years' man when ten years have elaspad since he left the colours, that is at the conclusion o his liability, is perhaps problematical. Assuming then that short service is a success in point of numbers, and that it dose not affect injuriously the long service which to give us our Indian drafts, there is a question as to the quality of the two-years' man, when after spending seven, eight, or even nine years in the Reserve. We think it is impossible to pronounce definately upon the prospects presented by these new arrangements, but it will be a misfortune if they should be set inband without the complete approval of the Army Council. Mr. Arnold-Forster, if we may judge by his speech at the Guildhall, seems to think that even one years' training might suffice for the Hyme Service Army.

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